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HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL BEATSON has published "A View of the Origin and Conduct of the War with Tippoo Sultaun; comprising a Narrative of the Operations of the Army under the Command of Lieutenant General George Harris, and of the Siege of Seringapatam." Lieutenant Beatson was surveyor-general to the army in the field and aide-de-camp to the Marquis Wellesley, under whose auspices and patronage this work, the materials of which were submitted to his inspection, now makes its appearance. Notwithstanding that many official documents had been laid before parliament, and others published by the East-India company relative to the late war in the Mysore, which has been so splendidly and decisively terminated, it appeared to the author of the present work, on his return from India, that several points required explanation, that erroneous opinions had been formed, that military operations had not been sufficiently detailed, and that few particulars had been recorded of a siege the most brilliant and important that ever was carried on in that quarter of the globe. For these and other reasons he justly conjectures that a faithful and impartial account, illustrated with maps and plans, comprising in a connected form every circumstance respecting the origin and conduct of the war, would be favourably received by the British public. The narrative of Colonel Beatson, drawn from documents whose authenticity is unquestionable, has we think completely justified the Marquis Wellesley in his commencement of hostilities, and the numerous anecdotes of the late Sultaun which are interspersed have very much lowered in our estimation the character of Tippoo, who is stated to have been a *weak* as well as headstrong and tyrannical prince; "in-

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fluenced in his views both foreign and domestic, by a restless and implacable spirit, and totally unequal to the government of a kingdom, which had been usurped by the hardness, intrigues, and talents of his father." The rooted enmity of Annibal against Rome seems to have been revived in Tippoo's deadly hatred of the British government: vengeance was the object of his unwearied contemplation. "The means," said he, which I have taken to keep in remembrance the misfortunes I experienced six years ago from the malice of my enemies (alluding to the conquests of Marquis Cornwallis), are to discontinue sleeping in a cotton bed, and to make use of a cloth one: when I am victorious I shall resume the bed of cotton." The unhappy fate of Tippoo, however, denied him the luxury of returning to his cotton bed, but the ferocious wretch who has been often heard to say that in this world he would rather live two days like a tiger, than two hundred years like a sheep, will not generally be thought to have deserved one. It is stated by Colonel Beatson that the library of Tippoo consisted of about 2000 volumes in the various branches of Asiatic literature, together with an extensive collection of original state papers of a very important nature. These valuable documents, constituting a sufficient stock of materials for a complete history of the reigns of Hyder Alli Khan, and Tippoo Sultaun; and the proofs, continues Col. Beatson, which they afford of the systematic and unremitting ardor with which the late Sultaun laboured at the subversion of the British power in India, are numerous, and of the most unequivocal kind. All the records, we are happy to be informed, which were found in the palace are now in the possession of the Marquis of Wellesley; and as his lordship intends to have the whole translated as soon as possible,

possible, the public may expect in a short time to be presented with a work not less curious than interesting.

We can hardly suppose that the Marquis Wellesley should edit an anonymous publication, or we might almost have suspected that Colonel Beatson alluded to the contents of the following volume, which has just made its appearance, and which we cannot more properly notice than by transcribing the title page: "A Review of the Origin, Progress, and Result of the late decisive War in Mysore, in a Letter from an Officer in India, with Notes; and an Appendix, comprising the Whole of the secret State Papers found in the Cabinet of Tippoo Sultaun, at Seringapatam; taken from the Originals:—Containing, his Correspondence with the French, Zemaun Shah, &c. from the year 1796, with a view to the overthrow of the British empire in India; the separate written opinions of his principal officers of state on that measure; and an autograph of the Sultaun's handwriting, in his last letter to the governor-general: also a dedication to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, &c. &c. By M. Wood, esq. M. P. Colonel, and late chief engineer, Bengal. And a map shewing the extent of the dominions of Tippoo Sultaun, and their partition between the allied powers, the English, the Mahrattas, and the Nizam." It appears that Vellor in the Carnatic has been allotted for the residence of Tippoo's sons, and the females of his father's harams, and that an allowance of 80,000*l.* sterling is fixed annually for their maintenance: we are also informed by the present work that on a careful investigation it was found that the wife of Crisna Raj Uriar, the prince who reigned at the time of Hyder Alli's usurpation, was still alive, and that the surviving representative of that persecuted family was a boy of five years of age, who is now seated on the throne of his ancestors.

In a former Retrospect we noticed Mr. TOOKE's View of the Russian Empire during the reign of Catharine II. and to the close of the present century. This gentleman has now presented the public with an "History of Russia," from the foundation of the monarchy by Rurik to the accession of the late empress. Mr. T. it is well known, was many years a resident in Russia, was master of the language, and had free access to numerous libraries where ancient records were deposited. These advantages

have enabled him to produce a work, which from the abundance of its matter, and the authenticity of its information respecting a vast empire which has risen into eminence with a rapidity striking and formidable, excites an unusual degree of interest. The early history of Russia, like that of every other nation, is involved in fabulous obscurity: Mr. Tooke however, in his enquiries relative to the beginning of this mighty empire, the fortunes which have befallen it, and the means by which it has arrived at its present height, has separated as much as possible from its authentic records all idle tales and legendary traditions, and has adduced no facts of any moment without references to unquestionable authorities. It may not be amiss to state that Mr. Tooke, besides the various archives to which he had access, is under considerable obligations to the celebrated Chronicle of Nestor, which closes with the year 1115, as well as to many Russian authors of an early period: he is also indebted to Baron Strahlenberg's Account of the Russian empire, Voltaire's History, Manstein's Historical, political, and military Memoirs, Marbault's Essay on the Commerce of Russia, and the Monthly Journal of Russe.

Mr. PAYNE, author of the Epitome of Modern History, &c. has published the first volume of "A concise History of Greece, from the earliest Times to its becoming a Roman Province." We are not of that proud number who depreciate the labour of such writers as Mr. Payne: paying, as most willingly we do, the highest honour to those geniuses who devote strong talents, various learning, and patient persevering industry, to the composition of an historical work immediately from original records and ancient authorities, yet do we consider those more humble and less arduous labourers in the field of literature as deserving well of the public who from preceding histories form a concise, judicious, and honest compilation. The history of Greece is brought down to the thirteenth year of the Peloponnesian war in this first volume, we shall be happy to see the succeeding ones, which, if they are executed with the same spirit and correctness which distinguish the present, will form a useful work for those who have not opportunities to consult more elaborate performances.

An English translation has appeared of Mons. ANQUETIL's "Summary of Universal

Universal History." This valuable work is written on the plan of the English Universal History, of which it is in general an abridgment. The English Universal History, however, consisting of more than sixty volumes, is far too diffuse for the generality of readers, and too expensive to be attainable by many persons who may be desirous of such a compendium as the present, which compresses the most important matter of that work into nine octavo volumes. M. ANQUETIL has continued the modern history of the kingdom and states of Europe to the present time; and, in the words of the translator, has exhibited a faithful though concise view of the momentous occurrences of which they have lately been the theatre. M. Anquetil is a member of the National Institute of France, and correspondent of the Academy of Science and Belles Lettres; he is the author of several historical works of considerable respectability, and with signal intrepidity wrote and published that part of the present, which relates to the French revolution—an event to which he was far from being friendly—at a time when the most sanguinary despotism prevailed, and threatened his destruction. It has justly been objected against M. Anquetil's "Summary," that too much space is allotted to ancient history: we do not arrive at the age of Mahomet till we have gone through five volumes, so that four only remain for universal history since that period: this is clearly injudicious, and can only be accounted for on the presumption that the author became tired of his labour, or was apprehensive that if he proceeded as he begun, the work would swell under his hands to a size incompatible with the object he had in view. The history of the French Revolution is sketched with a rapid pencil; but the author delivers his sentiments with spirit, and states his facts with precision, and apparently with impartiality.

FINANCE.

In a former Retrospect we noticed Mr. ROSE's Brief Examination into the Increase of the Revenue, Commerce, &c. of Great Britain, from 1792 to 1799; and after stating the effect which a parade of figures, and the semblance of deep calculation has upon the public at large, we referred our readers to the Analytical Review, of Mr. ROSE's pamphlet, for a refutation of its most mate-

rial and most impudent errors. Since that time, "A MERCHANT" has published some "Short Strictures," on Mr. ROSE's Examination, in which he has convicted that gentleman of the most palpable inconsistencies even in his own statements. According to Mr. R. the sum of the exports and imports in 1788, was 36,151,000*l.* and in 1798, their sum amounted to 94,963,000*l.*: the Merchant, incredulous of the accuracy of this statement, on a reference to the customs, finds that within those years they have been augmented not in the proportion of 36 to 94, but of 37 to 39! The detection of such sly and treacherous statements is an act of public benefit, and every man has our hearty thanks who labours to expose them. "Observations on the Produce of the Income Tax, and on its Proportion to the whole Income of Great Britain. A new and corrected Edition, with considerable Additions, respecting the Extent, Commerce, Population, Division of Income, and Capital of this Kingdom. By the Rev. H. BECKE, B.D." The author of this pamphlet, has relinquished his original design of publishing a second part, but has revised the first edition of his pamphlet, and has incorporated in it those observations which he had intended should form the body of his continuation. These additions are interesting and important. Mr. Becke still contends, that the income tax cannot produce more than 7,000,000*l.*: he says, that in estimating the produce of this tax, the effect of the scale of abatement has not been sufficiently attended to. Still, however, he thinks that the whole income of the nation has not been stated too high; and, in order to keep up our spirits, he has subjoined in a postscript, a short statement of the present value of the capital of Great Britain. He considers the amount of private property *productive of income* to be 1,720,000,000*l.* and that which is *unproductive of income*, at 280,000,000*l.* the two forming a total of 2,000,000,000*l.* The total of public property he thus estimates: The value of that part of the permanent income of the nation, which is applicable to the annual expenditure, about 160,000,000*l.*; the value of that part which is appropriated to extinguish the public debt, about 90,000,000*l.*; value of shipping, arsenals, national buildings, &c. &c. as churches, hospitals, bridges, prisons, &c. &c.

&c. with the effects belonging to them, 25,000,000l. If this estimate be correct, our finances cannot be in a very desperate state.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Mr. COLQUHOUN has added to the obligation which his work on the Police of the Metropolis has already conferred on the public, by directing his attention to the frauds and embezzlements committed on the trade of London. The result of his most laborious and valuable investigation, he has published in a "Treatise on the Commerce and Police of the River Thames:" containing an Historical View of the Trade of the Port of London; and suggesting Means for preventing the Depredations thereon, by a Legislative System of River Police. With an Account of the Functions of the various Magistrates and Corporations exercising Jurisdiction on the River; and a general View of the Penal and Remedial Statutes connected with the Subject." It appears from the historical view here given of the state of the River Thames, that its commerce, shipping, and navigation, have progressively increased during a considerable part of the eighteenth century. Mr. Colquhoun states the increase of the number of vessels from the year 1700, to be 6,547; and the increase of tonnage, at 1,327,763: this extensive navigation employs (exclusive of ships of war, transports, and navy, victualling, and ordnance hoys) 22,500 trading ships and vessels of various sizes and dimensions, which either frequent the river in the course of the year, or remain stationary, within the limits of the port: the annual amount of the whole commerce and shipping of the river Thames, in the year 1798, is calculated at the enormous sum of nearly eighty millions. But it is justly observed, that commercial riches and criminal offences have grown up together: a progressive increase of crimes is the never-failing attendant on the accumulation of wealth. That the depredations, therefore, committed on such an immense property should be truly alarming, is not much to be wondered at; still, however, any previous calculation of the amount of those depredations must fall short of the reality; nor could any adequate idea be formed of their number and complexity. The author of the present publication has taken indefatigable pains to trace and develop the various frauds thus practised on the commerce of the kingdom, and

has suggested schemes for the counteraction of the evil: after having taken notice of the wonderful change apparent in the habits of the lower orders of the community; and of the recent and perhaps too effectual attempts to undermine that sense of religion and moral rectitude, which restrained the mass of the people from minor acts of delinquency; and after having, in consequence of these remarks, urged the immediate necessity of controlling "the ill-directed and tumultuous activity of human passions," of counteracting the influence of wealth, of preventing it "from diffusing its poison while it confers its blessings;" Mr. Colquhoun proceeds to observe, that in order "to effect this purpose, inestimable in a national point of view, and benevolent and humane to all whose vices and enormities it tends to restrain; a police must be resorted to upon the broad scale of general prevention—mild in its operations, effective in its results; having justice and humanity for its basis, and the general security of the state and individuals for its ultimate object." We are sorry to be prohibited, by the limits of our article, from expatiating on the contents of this valuable treatise; but we must satisfy ourselves with recommending it as a work which abounds with the most curious and important information.

Mr. WOOD has published a new edition (the fifth) of his "Account of the Shrewsbury House of Industry, &c." to which is now added, a large Introduction, containing General Observations on the present State of the Poor, and the defective System of the Poor Laws. We are truly sorry to learn, that the establishment of which Mr. Wood has been and continues to be so zealous and active a supporter, should, from the neglect of some of the superintendants, have suffered such gross impositions, as from the present publication it appears to have done, and should have failed so materially in its object. The principal cause of the abuses which have crept into this excellent institution, appears to be the complexity and intricate system of labour, which is adopted: more time and a greater degree of attention are necessary on the part of the Directors than it is reasonable to expect that any body of men should continue to devote to concerns which are not immediately their own: in course of time, the superintendence of the different manufactures is, in a great measure, entrusted

entrusted to inferior officers; some of whom are too indolent, and others not sufficiently honest, for so busy and confidential a situation. On detection of the abuses which prevailed, a thorough reform was immediately determined on; and it is sincerely to be wished, that the new regulations which are adopted will prevent their recurrence: although it is much to be feared, that the complex system of employment which is pursued may yet open a way to fraud in many of the departments. Mr. Wood, in common with *most* persons who have attended to the subject*, is of opinion, that the poor laws are extremely defective, and that there do exist some radical defects in the present parochial system: these defects Mr. Wood conceives to be, "the indiscriminate provision made for all the parochial poor; the vesting an overseer with full powers to administer that provision, confiding to them to appoint the whole management of the parochial fund, and neglecting to furnish employment for the poor." That Mr. W. is tolerably correct in this statement, will, we believe, very evidently appear to those who read the interesting account which we noticed in our last compendium of the proceedings of the acting governors of the House of Industry in Dublin; the expences of which establishment instantly sunk, when the superintendence of its concerns was taken out of the hands of inferior officers, and deposited in those of acting governors. The anonymous writer of "A parochial Plan for ameliorating the Condition of the Poor," proposes to infuse into that class of people, a spirit of decency, a love of economy, a desire of knowledge, and a regard for character. All these things may possibly in time be effected: but we must BEGIN by making them comfortable. Comfort is the ground-work on which almost any superstructure may be raised: but without this basis our labour will all be in vain. When men are treated like beasts, they soon become beasts—wild beasts too: but man is as docile and kind a natured animal as any, if treated with kindness and caresses.

Several Pamphleteers have offered to the public their opinions on the high price of provisions, and suggested some scheme or other which they fancy is remedial: however they may be deceived, they are entitled to the thanks of the

public for their benevolent exertions. An author signing himself 'Homo,' has published some "Considerations on the present High Price of Corn, with a Proposition for the effectual Regulation of the Prices of all the Requisites of Life." Homo advises us to petition Parliament to fix a maximum on the price of bread corn, which he recommends to be four guineas per quarter; and to empower certain persons, whenever wheat shall attain this price, to ascertain the stock in hand, in order to encourage an importation equivalent to the necessity. We cannot but think that such an interference on the part of the legislature would be impolitic and unjust: it is impolitic to lay any restraint on the freedom of trade, and particularly to offer any discouragement to the growth of corn: it would, moreover, be highly unjust, to fix a maximum on the saleable commodity of an individual class of people, without also fixing a maximum on the various commodities which that class of people are under the necessity of buying, which would be a palpable absurdity. "Dearness not Scarcity, its Cause and Remedy, by a Commercial Man:" the author attributes the present dearness of provisions not to the scarcity of them, but to the plenty of the circulating medium, and the facility of money accommodation, by which farmers, as well as traders, are tempted to speculate. We have been told by very high authority, that there is a real scarcity in the kingdom. The Committees appointed by the houses of Lords and Commons, to investigate the causes of the high price of corn, would scarcely have made such an assertion, and have taken such pains to circulate the distressing intelligence, on light grounds, or without an assurance, almost amounting to certainty, that this information was correct. The immense circulation of paper, by facilitating exchanges, may probably in some measure add to the dearness of corn, but is by no means sufficient of itself to account for it: supposing, what, however, is far from being true, that the population of this kingdom has stood still for the last ten years; the mode of living among the lower classes has materially changed: ever since that period (till within the last year), the consumption of oat-cake and barley bread, has, we believe, regularly and progressively declined, and the consumption of wheat proportionably increased: of late, moreover, meats of every description, and

* See our last Retrospect, page 637.

and the fuel necessary to cook them, have been so enormously dear, that the poor people have been driven to eat an unusual quantity of bread, and thus add to the evil which oppresses them. Need we add, that the extent of our naval and military establishments, contributes, by an enormous waste, to the scarcity of every thing esculent? Mr. BRAND, however, in a pamphlet entitled "*A Determination of the Average Depreciation of the Price of Wheat in War, below that of the preceding Peace, &c.*" contends, as it appears indeed from his title-page, that the natural effect of war is to lower the price of corn! In order to prove this, he has given a complete table of the annual price of wheat for 106 years, which is divided into several successive terms of war and peace; and from which it appears, that in every term of peace, the rate of price has exceeded that of the preceding war, by more than five per cent. It must be acknowledged, however, that the present price of corn, high without a parallel, in contempt of the *natural tendency* of war, which has certainly had full time to operate, forms a very stubborn and awkward anomaly. We recommend to perusal the following work, of which the title-page is sufficiently indicative of its contents: "*A Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Somerville, &c. with a View to shew the Inutility of the Plans and Researches of that Institution, and how it might be employed in others more beneficial. With Remarks on the recent Communications of the Board, and a Review of the Pamphlets of Arthur Young and William Brooke, Esqrs. upon the present high Price of Provisions. By a Society of Practical Farmers.*" It ought to be mentioned, that ministers at the late opening of Parliament, endeavoured to persuade the people, as Mr. Brand has done, that war has no tendency to raise the price of provisions by creating a scarcity; but that the sophistry of this insulting paradox was exposed by several of the opposition members, particularly Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Nicholls, in the House of Commons, and by Lord Holland in the House of Lords.

Mr. DUTHY, in his *Observations on the present high Price of Provisions*, has, we think, adduced abundant facts to prove, that to war we must look for the source of the evil. Sir THOMAS TURTON's "*Address to the good Sense and Candour of the People, in Behalf of the*

Dealers in Corn," is a very acute and argumentative pamphlet: Sir Thomas combats with much success Lord Kenyon's hasty and ill-founded opinion on the subject of regrating. This opinion, indeed, is so completely at variance with that of our most able and competent writers on the subject of political economy, that we were not a little surprised at his Lordship's temerity in making it public.

The author of "*The Cause of the Present threatened Famine traced to its real Source, &c.*" considers the high price of provisions to have originated in an actual depreciation of our circulating medium, occasioned by the paper currency, with which the war, the shock given to public credit in 1794, the stoppage of the bank in 1797, and the bankruptcies of Hamburgh in 1799, inundated the country, to accommodate government, and enable the merchants to keep up the price of their merchandize. An Independent Gentleman's "*Thoughts on the present Prices of Provision, their Causes and Remedies*," are well worth attending to: the author insists upon the necessity of a maximum. The author of an essay *On the Principle of Population* has published, "*An Investigation of the present high Price of Provisions.*" This writer supposes, that the system of poor laws and parish allowances have operated principally in raising provisions to their present price. In short, numerous as are the physicians who have volunteered their prescriptions for the body politic, we find scarcely two of them who agree in their opinion of the origin and cause of the disease which afflicts it. A plentiful harvest will probably be the most effectual remedy. We could enumerate many more pamphlets on the present subject, but our readers, probably, like ourselves, would rather be released from it. The last work, therefore, which we shall notice under the head of Political Economy, is a pamphlet, containing "*Selections from the Correspondence of General Washington and James Anderson, LL.D. &c.*" These are very interesting pages; for, although we are disappointed in finding but a single letter from the pen of General Washington, we are amply gratified in the manly sense and acute reasoning which, on Dr. Anderson's side of the correspondence, we find relative to the economical regulations in this country. Dr. A. in common, we believe, with every unprejudiced individual who has considered the subject with

with attention, reprobates the system of *tything*, as being completely "calculated to arrest the arm of industry in agriculture, and check the production of corn;" he is a warm advocate, in opposition to Dr. Adam Smith, and other economists, for bounties on exportation. So much stress indeed is laid on the policy of this system, that our author seems to attribute the scarcity in a great measure to the want of such encouragement. "Our legislature," says he, "without formally abolishing the bounty, did so virtually, by so modifying it, that it could by no means answer those purposes in regard to the farmer, for which it was originally granted: no corn, therefore, could be then reared by him for the purpose of exportation in good years; of course, when a bad season occurred, the deficiency became very great, and, instead of exporting corn to the amount in some years of not much less than one million and a half of quarters, which brought in better than two millions sterling per annum, the quantity imported soon came to exceed the exports; which has gradually increased till the present moment, when the balance of imports beyond exports amounts to nearly one million of quarters, the value of which cannot be less than four millions sterling per annum." This correspondence, on a subject so peculiarly important at the present crisis, cannot fail of being generally interesting and generally useful. Under the head of

POLITICS,

we may with propriety class a work which well merits attention, under the title of "A modest Apology for the Roman Catholics of Great Britain." The very ingenious and public-spirited author of this work, is eager to promote peace on earth, and good-will towards men of every religious denomination. The object of the present publication is, to prove that there is no just reason for inflicting on the Roman Catholic subjects of this kingdom any exclusive disabilities, but that they ought to enjoy all the privileges of other dissenters. He asserts, that his brethren have been misrepresented, and that they hold no doctrines inimical to the government under which they live. He disclaims both for himself and brethren, the tenet which has been imputed to them, *that no faith is to be kept with heretics*; and, of course, that *swearing* is no sure criterion of their sentiments, no secure bond for their allegiance, be-

cause the Pope may dispense with any oath which they may take to government. That this hateful and impious doctrine has been taught, the apologist admits as indisputable; but that English Catholics of the present day reject it, is sufficiently obvious, from the circumstance of their perseverance in refusing to take the oaths of *Supremacy* and the *Test*, and by these means enter into their British birth-rights. The author of the present work maintains, that the Catholic doctrine of the *Pope's supremacy*, which excites so much alarm, does not at all affect the civil allegiance and submission of his brethren; but that this supremacy "when stripped of all its usurped appendages, and reduced to its primitive simplicity, is nothing more than a bare primacy of honour, rank, and precedence, which is not more dangerous to the Christian church in general, than the primacy of Lyons is to the liberties of the Gallican, or that of Canterbury to the liberties of the Anglican church." We recommend this work to the perusal of Protestants of every description, and ardently hope that it may produce the effect which was intended by the liberal and enlightened author.

"Morality united with Policy; or, Reflections on the Old and New Government of France, and on various important Topics of Civil and Ecclesiastical Reform. By ROBERT FELLOWES, A.B." In this well-written pamphlet, the author apologises for the old government, on the principle, that as no political systems are precisely in practice what they are in theory, the government of France was more an imaginary than a real despotism. Mr. Fellowes takes occasion to pronounce his own political creed, and makes a variety of sensible and pertinent observations on the state and circumstances of his own country. We wish that Mr. Fellowes could look upon the *existence* of arbitrary power, however numerous the checks which impede its operation, with half the horror that we do, and he would not have palliated the old government of France as he has done.

Mr. JOEL BARLOW, a gentleman of sufficient publicity some few years since, has addressed two "Letters from Paris, to the Citizens of the United States of America, on the System of Politics hitherto pursued by their Government, relating to their Commercial Intercourse with England and France, &c." Mr. Barlow displays much ability in this pamphlet,

pamphlet, and more moderation as to politics than we expected. The constitution of America excites his warmest approbation; he inveighs, however, against its funding system, and the military marine recently forming there. On the subject of commercial liberty, Mr. Barlow has made some sensible observations, and, for the support of it, he proposes some plausible plans. He suggests the establishment of a maritime convention, in order to declare and guarantee the rights of commerce; and proposes, that under this convention into which all commercial states shall be invited to enter, there shall be constituted in one of the Hanseatic towns a *Chancery of Commerce*, invested with powers to determine all commercial differences between the contracting parties: the chancery to consist of delegates from the several states, each sending one. The powers of this chancery, Mr. Barlow conceives might be advantageously extended to all other branches of the rights of nations; in which case, a new code of public law, or law of nations, would be agreed upon, and the conservation of it be committed to the body of delegates.

Mr. DALLAS has published, with a translation, the "Correspondence between M. Bertand de Moleville and Mr. Fox," upon his quotation from the 'Annals of the French Revolution.' This correspondence took place in consequence of an assertion made by Mr. Fox, in a debate in the House of Commons, that Louis XVI. had entered into negotiation with foreign powers, to compel France, by force of arms, to renounce that system of internal government which she had thought proper to adopt; and in consequence of Mr. Fox's reference to M. Moleville's Annals for the truth of his assertion, M. de Moleville denies that any passage in his Annals justifies this charge against the French King; Mr. Fox maintains the contrary, and several letters passed between these politicians without any satisfactory conclusion.

The pamphlets which have appeared *pro* and *con*, on the subject of the present war, are numerous: Count Zenobio has written "A Letter" to Mr. Fox, on the present state of Europe, the restoration of the House of Bourbon, and peace with the French Republic, for which latter he is an ardent advocate. Mr. Annesley is desirous of a few more campaigns, and has given the public some "Observa-

tions on the danger of a PREMATURE Peace!" The author of "Forethoughts on the General Pacification of Europe," talks very stoutly of refusing pacification till there is an order of things in France capable of giving security, that peace shall be permanent: the pamphlet is poor and declamatory.

The "Substance of the Speeches of Lord Auckland in the House of Lords, May 16 and 23, 1800," is published, in Support of the Bill for the Punishment and more effectual Prevention of the Crime of Adultery. Zealous as we are for the punishment and more effectual prevention of the crime of adultery, we cannot by any means accord with the noble Speaker in favour of this bill, the merits of which were fully investigated; and the arguments of Lord Auckland we think fully confuted in the speeches of Lord Mulgrave, the "Substance" of which is also before the public.

We know nothing of the authenticity of the following publication, the contents of which, if genuine, are highly curious and interesting, "Congress at Rastadt. Official Correspondence between his Excellency Count Metternich, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Emperor, the Deputies of the Empire, and Citizens Treillard, Bonnier, Roberjot, and Jean de Bry, Ministers Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, assembled at Rastadt for the Purpose of Negotiating a Peace between these Powers; containing the Whole of the State Papers from the Commencement of the Negotiation in December 1797, to April 1799, the Period of its Dissolution. From the Original Papers; with an English Translation."

IRISH POLITICS.

As the Union between the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland has now actually taken place, we shall neither take up our own time or that of our readers with expatiating on the contents of any controversial publications which have appeared on the subject. As an eloquent composition, we may recommend to perusal Mr. Grattan's "Answer" to the Earl of Clare's speech. "The Speech of Lord Hawkesbury in the British House of Commons, on the Incorporation of the Parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland," does honour to the noble orator's abilities and elocution. The same must be said of the "Speech" of Lord Yelverton, Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer. Mr. GOULD's "Speech" against the Union,

is a very ingenious and animated composition. **GEORGE COOPER, Esq.** has published some "Letters on the Irish Nation, written during a Visit to that Kingdom, in the Autumn of 1799." These letters impart a great deal of information, relative to the real character of the inhabitants of Ireland, which is conveyed in a polished and highly ornamented diction. "The Doctrine of an Appeal to the People, and the Right of Resistance," as laid down by **Mr. SAURIN**, in the Irish House of Commons, considered and confuted by the **Rev. Dr. CLARKE**. We like not the agitation of so idle a question, as the right of a people to resist the irruption of despotism: suppose it were resolved by King, Lords, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, that in no extreme case whatever, the people have this right; and suppose, for sake of argument, that a Nero or a Robespierre should ascend the throne of Britain, and attempt the subversion of its constitution—of what use would this resolution be? Mankind will not be reasoned out of the feelings of humanity, nor will sacrifice their liberty, by a scrupulous adherence to those political maxims which were originally established to preserve it. So says **Sir William Blackstone**, who elsewhere observes, after having laid down the LAW of redress against public oppression, that "in these or other circumstances, which a fertile imagination may furnish, since both law and history are silent, it becomes us to be silent too; leaving to future generations, whenever necessity and the safety of the whole shall require it, the exertion of those inherent, though latent powers of society, which no climate, no time, no constitution, can ever destroy or diminish*."

THEOLOGY.

"A Call for Union with the Established Church, addressed to English Protestants, &c. by **ISAAC HUNTINGFORD**." The learned Warden of **St. Mary's College** is laudably anxious to close those religious schisms which most christians have lamented: he is anxious to bring dissenters of every denomination within the pale of his own church, but seems to forget that concessions must be made as well on one side as the other. The present publication contains very little original matter from **Dr. Huntingford's** pen; it is chiefly a compilation from various authors, **Sherlock, Hascard, Hoad-**

ley, Beaufobre, Tillotson, Stillingfleet, Wilberforce, &c. **Dr. Huntingford's** merit, therefore, consists entirely in the judgment of his selection. An octavo volume is published of "Practical Observations on the Revelation of **St. John**, written in the year 1775, by the late **Mr. BOWDLER**." The explanations here given of the prophecies are always ingenious, but not always satisfactory: the work evinces much piety and good sense.

The **Rev. Mr. MILNER** has continued the controversy which his late Civil and Ecclesiastical History of Winchester has excited, by the publication of a quarto volume of "Letters to a Prebendary, being an Answer to Reflections on Popery, by **Dr. Sturges, &c. &c.**" In the course of these letters, **Mr. M.** renews with unabated violence, his former attack on **Dr. Hoadly**, and on those characters who were concerned in effecting the reformation. If this work raises **Mr. Milner** in our estimation as a man of learning and laborious research, it certainly gives us no very flattering idea of the mildness of his temper, or the moderation of his principles.

An anonymous author has written some serious and candid "Observations," on that part of the **Bishop of Lincoln's Elements of Christian Theology**, which contains his lordship's exposition of the 17th article of the church of England. The object of our author is to prove, in opposition to the learned prelate, who asserts that the articles of the church of England are not calvinistic, that the seventeenth, respecting predestination and election, contains no other doctrine than that of the purest calvinism.

Mr. FRENCH has also addressed in a series of Letters to his lordship, some shrewd and very acute "Animadversions" on the **Bishop of Lincoln's Elements of Theology**.

The **Rev. GEORGE RICHARDS** has published the Sermons which he preached in the year 1800, at the **Bampton Lectures**. The learned divine has, in a most able and perspicuous manner, illustrated and defended in this series of sermons, the divine origin of prophecy: the subject selected is of the highest importance; and **Mr. Richards** has treated it in a way which does honour to himself, and will be extremely useful to the younger branches of the clergy.

The **Rev. ROBERT ROBERTS** has published a "Vindication of Christianity,"

ity," in a series of letters addressed to M. Volney, in answer to his book called *Ruins, or a Survey of the Revolution of Empires*. Although this philosophic infidel had brought no arguments against christianity which the many able defenders of our religion had not oftentimes refuted, still the celebrity of M. Volney, as a writer, seemed to demand attention, and the shrewdness of his sophistry to require detection. This task has been undertaken by Mr. Roberts, and executed with considerable ability.

The author of "*Apeleutherus*," a work which we noticed in our last retrospect, has received a severe and well-merited castigation in some "*Curfory Remarks*" which an anonymous writer has thought it worth his while to make on his performance.

We are happy to announce a new edition, revised and enlarged, of Mr. COWES'S "*Sermons*," to which are added, *Philanthropic Tracts*, consisting of,
I. An essay on the state of the poor, and on the means of improving it by parochial schools, friendly societies, &c.
II. Rules for forming and conducting friendly societies, to facilitate their general establishment.

The Rev. SIDNEY SMITH has presented to the public "*Six Sermons, preached in Charlotte Chapel, Edinburgh*;" they possess much vigour of thought, and display uncommon powers of eloquence: some of them are on political subjects, and here we think the author makes less allowance for those who think differently from him than is consistent with an enlightened liberality. The text of the third sermon is taken from Luke vii. 48. "*Daughter, thy sins are forgiven thee*:" it was preached before the Scotch Magdalen Society, and is one of the most pathetic and affecting compositions that we have read for many a day: the picture exhibited to the congregation, of a forlorn and houseless female, sinking with her broken spirit to the grave, is a highly-finished painting, and must have excited the most lively sensibility. We hope to have many opportunities of noticing the productions of this eloquent divine.

Mr. HAMILTON REID has given to the public an account which makes us shudder, of the "*Rise and Dissolution of the Infidel Societies in the Metropolis, &c.*" That attempts were made to disseminate the principles of democracy in the years 1795, 1796, and 1797, by va-

rious lectures, debating societies, &c. we knew full well, but that efforts should have been made to propagate atheism in these societies, would have exceeded our belief, if the gentleman who has subscribed his name as the author of this pamphlet had not declared himself to have been an eye-witness to most of the proceedings of these societies, and an ear-witness to their miserable impieties. Mr. Reid, it seems, was seduced, and for a time involved in the dangerous delusion which he here explodes: most heartily do we felicitate him on his escape, and congratulate the public on the annihilation of these odious assemblies, all the members of which we hope may be brought to see and confess the enormity of their former proceedings.

JOSEPH GURNEY BEVAN has published, "*A Refutation of some of the more modern Misrepresentations of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers: with a Life of James Naylor*." To this work is added, a well-drawn summary of the history, doctrines, and discipline, of the Friends.

Mr. JERNINGHAM has translated "*Select Sermons*," from the French of Bossuet, to which he has prefixed, an essay on the eloquence of the pulpit of England. The eloquence of the original is well transfused into the translation.

Mr. HORNE'S "*Brief View of the Necessity and Truth of the Christian Revelation*," is a little work which may very advantageously be intrusted to young persons. Mr. FELLOWES' "*Anti-Calvinist, in two plain Discourses on Redemption and Faith*," must by every sensible unprejudiced man, by every man who loves pure and rational christianity, and abhors religious cant, be read with the utmost pleasure. Mr. BREWSTER'S "*Meditations of a Recluse*," chiefly on religious subjects, evince the author to be a zealous christian, and a good man. The same may be said of Dr. NAPLETON, whose "*Sermons for the Use of Schools and Families*" are well calculated to the end which the writer had in view. The first volume has appeared of "*The Publications of the Religious Tract Society*." The volume contains twenty-seven tracts by various authors. We question not the excellent motives of the members of this institution, but the gloomy tenets which are inculcated rob religion of half its usefulness, by robbing it of all its loveliness.

Numerous single sermons have been published; among the best of them are Dr. FOSTER'S "*Visitation Sermon*,"

Mr.

Mr. CLAPHAM's, "On the Sinfulness of with-holding Corn," in this season of scarcity; Dr. REES', "On Economy;" Mr. WELBELOVED's, "On the Principles of Catholics and Unitarians," and Mr. DENNIS's, "On the Necessity of Religious Education."

BIOGRAPHY.

The late President of the American republic has hitherto had no biographer worthy to record his character as a politician, a general, and a citizen. Scarcely, indeed, has time sufficient elapsed since the lamented death of that great man, for a collection to have been formed of those various and ample materials which are necessary to write a history of his life. We must confess ourselves to have been a little vexed, that a Mr. CORY should have presumed in a three-and-sixpenny pamphlet to give the "Life of General Washington." In fact, his work is little more than an abbreviated account of the American War; an event which has certainly had its full share of historians.

We ought to have noticed before, the publication of "Memoirs of Mark Hildesley, D.D. and Bishop of Soder and Mann," by the Rev. WEEDEN BUTLER. The life of this pious prelate afforded but few subjects for history: the great objects of his life seem to have been the translation of the Old and New Testaments, together with the Common Prayer, into the Manks language. This work was begun by Bishop Wilson, and was completed under the auspices of Bishop HILDERSLEY, who had scarcely received the last part of the translation, when he was seized with a stroke of apoplexy, which in a short time carried him into another world. In the bulky appendix to this Biographical Memoir, are numerous letters which will illustrate the character of this worthy prelate.

Dr. WATKINS has published in one large octavo volume, "An universal Biographical and Historical Dictionary, &c." The best authorities appear to have been consulted, and the compiler has incorporated in his volume, an account of the Revolutions which have taken place in states, and the succession of sovereign princes, ancient and modern. It may be considered as an useful and respectable performance, and will doubtless be placed in every library, beside the geographical gazetteers, to which it is a proper supplement and companion.

NATURAL HISTORY.

On the subject of this interesting science, Dr. SHAW has commenced a work

which is likely to be a valuable addition to our libraries; it is entitled "General Zoology, or Systematic Natural History," with plates from the first authorities, and most select specimens. Two volumes only of this work, which will probably extend to eight or ten, have yet made their appearance. Dr. SHAW commences his series with the history of quadrupeds, and proposes to proceed in a systematic order with birds, amphibia, fishes, insects, vermes, testacea, zoophytes, &c. &c. The adoption of the Linnean arrangement may be thought by some persons to have given the author an advantage over the valuable works of Pennant and Buffon, as unquestionably has the introduction of several new species, particularly from New Holland, which have lately been made known to European Naturalists. The figures which adorn this work are drawn with a spirited and faithful pencil, but the descriptions which are given of the different animals are not so entertaining as they might have been, had the author more frequently interspersed those little anecdotes which illustrate the habits and manners, and afford, as it were, a *biography* of the animals.

Mr. HULL's "Elements of Botany" is a very elegant, and a very accurate work; he has introduced the discoveries of HEDWIG, respecting the fructification of mosses, the various improvements of Gærtner and of Persoon. Thunberg referred the plants in the classes gynandria, monœcia, dicœcia, polygamia, to the classes and orders pointed out by the number of stamina and pistilla. This innovation Mr. HULL has rejected. It will be recollected, by those who have read Mr. DARWIN's *Phytologia*, that that gentleman has suggested a plan for disposing part of the vegetable system of Linneus into more natural classes and orders. He considers those *classes* of plants which are distinguished by the properties and situation of the stamina, to be more natural than those which are distinguished by their number: for the sexual organs are in this respect subject to much variation from the luxuriant growth of many cultivated flowers; and several of the *species* also of plants have but half the number of stamina, which other species of the same genus possess. Nor are the pistilla more certain as criteria of orders, than the stamina are as criteria of classes. Dr. DARWIN reasons ingeniously to show that the proportion and situation of the stamina are less subject to variation than their number. The characters of orders he

he conceives might be advantageously deduced from the length of the style, the curvature of it, its attitudes, the varieties of its figure, as cylindric, angular, capillary, &c. Dr. DARWIN properly deprecates those idle attempts which have lately been made, to add those classes already deduced from situation and proportion, to those which are simply numerical. He is of opinion, that should the system of the great Linneus ever be intrinsically improved, the plan which he has proposed of using the situations, proportions, or forms, with or without the numbers of the sexual organs, as criteria of the orders or classes, must lay the foundation—"but that it must require a great architect to erect the superstructure." Should the doctor himself turn architect, our hopes would be sanguine of success.

The indefatigable Dr. MAJOR has published a volume of "Natural History, for the use of Schools, founded on the Linnean Arrangement of Animals, with proper Descriptions, in the Manner of Goldsmith and Buffon, illustrated by 46 copper plates, representing 166 of the most curious objects." The plan of this work is good, and the execution equal to it: Dr. MAJOR has given a general account of each class, and described some of the most striking objects comprised in it: in the selection of them he has shewn great judgment, and the descriptions are interesting. The plates are of unequal merit.

PHYSICS.

Mr. ROBERT HERON has published in one octavo volume, "The Elements of Chemistry," &c. &c. We cannot think so highly of this work as the author himself does, who seems to consider it by far the best and most important publication of the kind which has hitherto made its appearance.

Dr. SCHERER's "Short Introduction to the Knowledge of Gaseous Bodies" has been translated from the German. This is to be considered as a sort of text book for those who attend the doctor's lectures at Weimar. The translator, who has subjoined some excellent notes, has prefixed to the work a Sketch of the History of Chemistry, in which he has by some *unaccountable accident* omitted the name of PRIESTLEY!

"The Chemical Pocket Book, or Memoranda Chemica, arranged in a Compendium of Chemistry, according to the latest Discoveries, with BERGMAN's Table of Elective Attractions, as improved by Doctor G. PEARSON, by JAMES

PARKINSON." This is a concise, and elegant performance, and may be put into the hands of chemical students, with the highest advantage. The same may be said of the "Elements of Natural History, and Chemical Analysis of Mineral Substances, for the Use of central Schools; translated from the French of MATHURIN JAMES BRISSON, Member of the National Institute."

The first number is published, of "Journals of the Royal Institution of Great Britain." We have repeatedly expatiated on the objects, and related the proceedings of this excellent establishment, concerning the success and utility of which we cannot for a moment suffer ourselves to doubt.

ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, Esq. of Madras, has published "An Essay on the Nature and Connection of Heat, Electricity, and Light." In contemplating the phenomena of heat, Mr. A. was unable, satisfactorily, to account for them on the common hypotheses; he sought, therefore, for some other agent, and every thing, says he, pointed out electricity, as the active power to whose exertion, in combination with heat, all these phenomena are ascribable. Mr. Anstruther endeavours to show that light, heat, and electricity, are modifications of the same principle: his observations are philosophical and striking, and his arguments, though not often conclusive, are always ingenious.

We ought to have mentioned in a former retrospect that Mr. NICHOLSON has translated from the French of Pajot Des Charmes, "The Art of Bleaching Piece-goods, Cottons, and Threads, of every Description, rendered more easy and general by Means of the oxygenated muriatic Acid, with the Method of rendering painted or printed Goods perfectly white or colourless: to which are added, the most certain Means of bleaching Silk and Wool, and the Discoveries made by the Author in the Art of bleaching Paper." Des Charmes confirms the opinion which has been entertained, that the exhausted bleaching liquor accelerates the vegetation of plants: he affirms from repeated experience, that it possesses peculiar qualities in this respect; that those plants which he has watered with it, have not only grown more quickly than others of the same kind, planted in the same bed, and watered with river water, but have likewise acquired double the size. This surely is a very important fact, and gives strength to the hint which one of our correspondents

respondents has thrown out, that the maltster might find his advantage in communicating to his heap of *grown barley*, such a portion of oxygen as would stimulate into action its injured and faint principle of vitality. It is of the utmost consequence, however, to remember, that in proportion as the small quantity of oxygenated muriatic acid diffused through the exhausted water is of advantage to vegetation, so is it noxious to plants when in the form of gas or vapour: plants, says Des Charmes, which are exposed to this elastic fluid instantly fade and perish. It is probable that if turnip seed were steeped in water impregnated with this oxygenated acid, it might vegetate so vigorously and so rapidly as to resist the ravages of the fly: it might probably be of use to steep *seed-wheat* in this water of life, as it may not improperly be called, particularly that seed which is to be deposited late in the season on heavy lands. We must digress no farther, but proceed to

PHILOSOPHY.

"*Outlines of a Philosophy of the History of Man*, translated from the German of JOHN GODFREY HERDER, by T. CHURCHILL." A subject of more difficult investigation than that which occupies these pages can hardly be contemplated: Mr. Herder has entered upon it with caution, but with that proper degree of confidence which a well-informed mind must ever inspire, and which was absolutely necessary to the completion of so laborious a task. In this valuable volume, the author has endeavoured to compress a history of animated nature, and chiefly of man in his various forms and situations, either as a natural being, or as a gregarious and civilised one: he enters into a philosophical enquiry into the causes of the variations observable in different races of the human species, and brings forward an immense collection of the most curious and interesting facts. The work opens with a general history of the earth as a planet, and as the habitation of animated beings: the author next considers the structure of vegetables, and by gradation proceeds to that of man, whose organization as a rational creature capable of attaining arts and languages is next treated of. Throughout the whole of this work, on the contents of which we are sorry to be restricted from expatiating, the author seems sincerely earnest to promote the purest religion and the warmest benevolence. It is but justice

to say, that the task of the translator is executed with great ability.

Mr. PEARSON has published some profound and ingenious "*Remarks on the Theory of Morals*;" in which he has entered into a severe examination of the theoretical part of Dr. Paley's "*Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy*," and has shewn, we think almost demonstratively, that the definition which that moralist has given of virtue is objectionable in all its parts, and that *general utility*, as the rule and criterion of virtue, is little less exceptionable than the definition itself. The works both of Dr. Paley and Mr. Pearson are in many respects truly excellent, but there are parts in both of them which are not likely to obtain general approbation. The style of the present work is not very inviting, the investigation is dry and minute, and has not received that polish, and those ornaments of diction, which might have made it a popular performance.

In the advertisement to his *Botanic Garden*, Dr. DARWIN told us that the principal object of his work was to "inlist imagination under the banners of science:" the youthful recruit is so well pleased with her commander that she still continues the service; Dr. Darwin's "*Phytologia, or the Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening*," is a work in every page of which some curious hypothesis, some fanciful theory, startles and amuses us: the author has now reached a venerable old age, and we are happy to see that his imagination is yet lively as ever, and his intellectual faculties clear and unclouded as the morning of May. The *Phytologia* is divided into three parts: the first treats of the physiology of vegetation; this is subdivided into sections, in the *first* of which, the author endeavours to prove the individuality of the buds of vegetables; in the second, their absorbent vessels; iii. Their umbilical vessels; iv. Their pulmonary arteries and veins; v. Their aortal arteries and veins; vi. Their glands and secretions; vii. Their organs of reproduction; viii. Their muscles, nerves, and brain: the *second* part discusses the economy of vegetation, the sections of which treat, i. Of the growth of seeds, buds, and bulbs; ii. Of manures, or the food of plants; iii. Of draining and watering lands; iv. Of aeration and pulverization of the soil; v. Of light, heat, and electricity; vi. Of the diseases of plants. The *third* part treats of agriculture and horticulture; in the

the subdivisions are considered, i. Production of fruits; ii. Production of seeds; iii. Production of roots and barks; iv. Production of leaves and wood; v. Production of flowers; vi. Plan for disposing a part of the system of Linnæus into more natural classes and orders. An appendix, containing an improved construction of the drill-plough, closes this instructive and entertaining—this fanciful and philosophical volume.

JAMES JACQUE, esq. has translated M. LAMBERT'S "Letters on Cosmogony," and digested them, with the assistance of an extract which was inserted in the French Encyclopédie, into a more complete and intelligible form. The work, as it is now published, is entitled, "The System of the World;" it evinces the author to have been a man of clear understanding and sound judgment.

The first part is published of the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, for the year 1800, containing, as usual, various matter of various merit.

* FINE ARTS.

The musical amateurs will be highly gratified with the perusal of two publications which have made their appearance on the subject of that enchanting science. Mr. SHIELD, a gentleman of the first professional talents, has written "An Introduction to Harmony," which is said to display a very complete knowledge of his subject, and to contain, perhaps, more useful information on the art of composition, and on the practice of almost every species of instrument most in use, than any extant work.

"A general Treatise on Music, particularly on Harmony, or Thorough Bass, and its Application in Composition; containing also many essential and original Subjects, tending to explain and illustrate the whole; by M. P. KING:" this treatise has also the character of being well digested and well written; it is likely to be of considerable use to the students in harmony.

Mr. TAYLOR has collected and published, as a sort of substitute for an historical account of gothic architecture (which is a desideratum in English literature), "Essays on Gothic Architecture," which he has extracted from the works of Mr. Warton, Captain Grose, and Mr. Milner: the latter gentleman has addressed, in a letter to the publisher, some observations on the means necessary for further illustrating the ecclesiastical archi-

teeture of the middle ages. This work, which is a judicious compilation, is illustrated with ten plates of ornament, &c. selected from ancient buildings calculated to exhibit the various styles of different periods.

Mr. RICHARDSON has published seven numbers of his "Collection of Plans and Elevations of Modern Buildings, public and private, erected in Great Britain by the most celebrated Architects:" this elegant publication, which is to be completed in ten numbers, is intended as a supplement to the Vitruvius Britannicus, a work which has long been highly valued as a collection of the principal buildings in this country. As many years have elapsed, however, since that collection was formed, and many noble mansions have since arisen, it was justly thought that such a continuation as the present would be favourably received by the public.

Mr. LAING, architect and surveyor, has published some "Hints for Dwellings; consisting of original Designs for Cottages, Farm-houses, Villas, &c. plain and ornamental, with Plans to each; including some Designs for Town-houses." This work shows the author to be a man of taste and judgment in his profession: he has added to the value of it, moreover, in a practical view, by consulting *economy*, as well as elegance and convenience, in his designs.

Mr. CHAMBERLAINE has at length completed his very elegant and valuable "Imitations of original Drawings by Hans Holbein (in the Collection of his Majesty), for the Portraits of illustrious Persons in the Court of Henry VIII. with biographical Tracts." This splendid work consists of thirteen numbers, large folio, the price of each number to subscribers, two guineas, and to non-subscribers, two guineas and a half. We have noticed this work in its progress, and now that it is brought to a conclusion, have only to observe that the engraver, far from having remitted his exertions, has rather surpassed himself in each successive number.

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

We are happy to announce the appearance of the first volume of the "Asiatic Annual Register; or, a View of the History of Hindûstan, and of the Politics, Commerce, and Literature, of Asia, for the Year 1799." This work, rendered so particularly interesting by the present state

state of Indian affairs, is conducted after the manner of the English Annual Register: it exhibits to us, in a small compass, and at an easy expence, the principal transactions, civil and military, which have occurred in India during the year, together with the state-papers, and an account of the proceedings of the British parliament, as well as those of the India-house. Biographical sketches follow: the subjects of those in the present volume, are the late Sulthan, Behader Shah, Asoph Shah, Ahmed Shah, Governor Holwel, Mr. Hugh Boyd, Sir William Jones, Lieutenant-colonels Montague and Hartley, and Mr. Lambert. We are next presented with miscellaneous tracts, accounts of voyages, travels, poetry, reviews of publications relative to India, &c. &c. The editors have also followed the example of the New Annual Register, by prefixing a history of India, which is brought down to the year 1603. The work, on the whole, is conducted with great judgment and ability, and without doubt will receive a very extensive patronage.

Mr. ROBSON's "Persian Diary" was in all probability penned in London.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, AND TOURS.

"An Account of an Embassy to the Court of the Teshoo Lama in Tibet; containing a Narrative of a Journey through Bootan, and part of Tibet. By Captain SAMUEL TURNER. To which are added, views taken on the spot, by Lieutenant SAMUEL DAVIS; and observations, botanical, mineralogical, and medical, by Mr. ROBERT SAUNDERS." This is a most curious and interesting work: it introduces us to the acquaintance of a people and a country, respecting both which we have hitherto had no other authentic information than that partial account which appeared in the Philosophical Transactions, of the journey of Mr. Boyle, who was sent thither from Bengal, in the year 1774, by the Governor-general Mr. Hastings. Mr. Hastings, in order to explore an unknown region, and ascertain whether any of its productions might be serviceable to European commerce; in order, moreover, to facilitate, if possible, a communication with China, the western frontier of which is contiguous to Tibet; directed thither a mission, which was favourably received by the Lama. These objects, however, were for a time defeated by the death of Mr. Boyle, and of Teshoo Lama, which happened at about the same time: a se-

cond deputation to the court of Tibet, however, was determined on by the governor-general, so soon as the Grand Lama, who in the opinion of the people never dies, had reanimated the body of a successor, and Mr. Turner was the gentleman deputed to conduct it. In the year 1783, he accordingly left Calcutta, accompanied by Lieutenant Davis, as draftsman and surveyor, and by Mr. Saunders, a surgeon of celebrity. Bootan is the name of the country which lies directly in the way to Tibet: the embassy arrived at Tassigudon, the capital of Bootan, on the first of June, and it was not till the beginning of September that a messenger arrived from Tibet, with permission to the English to enter that country. In consequence of this delay, Captain Turner had abundant opportunity of studying the character of the Bootecas, and of becoming acquainted with their country and its productions. This was facilitated by the courtesy and kindness with which the raja received him. The knowledge thus obtained, Mr. Turner has imparted to us in a very elegant and very interesting manner. Teshoo Lama, at the time of the embassy, was only eighteen months old; Captain Turner's messenger was introduced to the regent, a man of benevolent disposition and strong natural capacity, who expressed great friendship for the governor-general and the British nation. The embassy has not been immediately productive of any commercial advantages, but there is reason to believe that it may prove beneficial to the British interest in Asia, and at any rate it has much enlarged our limited knowledge of the eastern world.

A translation has appeared of "A Voyage to the Isle of France, the Isle of Bourbon, and the Cape of Good Hope, by J. H. B. ST. PIERRE." This elegant and accomplished writer has here presented us with those "observations and reflections upon nature and mankind," which could only have suggested themselves to an acute observer, a man of correct taste, lively genius, and refined sensibility.

Captain WHITE has published his "Journal of a Voyage performed in the Lion, extra Indiaman, from Madras to Columbo and Da Lagoa Bay, on the Eastern Coast of Africa, in the Year 1793." This work, which contains only seventy pages of letter-press, is not without interest and entertainment: it gives some account of the manners and customs of

of the inhabitants of Da Lagao Bay, and a vocabulary of the language.

"Journal of a Route to Nagpore, by the Way of Cuttack, Burrosumber, and the Southern Bunjare Ghaut, in the Year 1790, with an Account of Nagpore, and a Journal from that Place to Benares by the Soohagee Pass, by DANIEL ROBINSON LECKIE, esq. illustrated with a Map." The writer of this journal accompanied the late Mr. Forster on his embassy to Nagpore; it was kept by the author when very young, and, as it appears from the advertisement to the volume, was intended only for the perusal of his brother, who has been induced to publish it, from the consideration that, as the route lay through a part of Hindûstan left blank in Major Rennel's map, and little known to Europeans, the information which it furnishes might, in some measure, fill up the chasm. This volume will, unquestionably, be serviceable in this respect, and will, moreover, be eminently useful to those who traverse the country described by the author.

Mr. JOHNSTON has translated from the German "A Voyage to the East Indies by Fra Paolino da San Bartolomeo; with Notes and Illustrations by Dr. RHEINHOLD FORSTER." Fra Paolino, a bare-footed Carmelite, resided thirteen years in districts of India little frequented by Europeans. The present work contains an account of the manners and customs of the natives, and affords a geographical description of the country, which, though by no means free from errors, is, on the whole, valuable.

We are indebted to Mr. BINGLEY for the publication of his "Tour round North Wales in the Summer of 1798." It is one of the most useful journals that have appeared. The author has collected a great deal of information in this excursion, and has imparted it very liberally to the readers of his volumes. We are not fatigued with monotonous and laboured descriptions of the scenery of the country: it is prudently passed by, unless the prospect is uncommonly striking, and then Mr. B. by the minuteness and particularity of his description, has presented a picture to us without glare, and without confusion. Mr. Bingley travelled as a naturalist and philosopher, and his botanical enquiries were pursued with unremitting ardour and success, for he has given an account of the habitudes of above 400 of the more rare native plants. The manners, customs, and superstition, of the

Welsh, are illustrated by a variety of little anecdotes and histories; and the work is, on the whole, one of the most amusing and instructive that we have read for some time.

TOPOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES.

That indefatigable antiquarian, Mr. NICHOLS, has completed the first part of the third volume of the "History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester." Of the present part we can only say, that it is in every respect equal, and in some superior, to the former: the author's investigations are equally diligent and minute; his materials are selected with equal judgment; and Mr. Nichol's recovery of the long-sought volume of Burton's History of Leicestershire (which had been copiously interleaved and enlarged, with various marginal notes, for a second edition), and of a long second preface, has materially enriched the present volume. Burton's preface is here given at large, with all his intended prolegomena; "all his additions also to the hundreds of Tremland, Gastre, and East Goscote, will be found either in their proper places, or at the end of the present volume." A work of more various and more curious information than the present scarcely ever made its appearance: the antiquarian, the topographer, the genealogist, the biographer, and the naturalist, will each find instruction and amusement.

By some accident we have too long omitted to notice, that Mr. KING has published the first volume of "Munimenta Antiqua; or, Observations on Ancient Castles: including Remarks on the whole Progress of Architecture, Ecclesiastical as well as Military, in Great Britain, and on the corresponding Changes in Manners, Laws, and Customs, tending both to illustrate Modern History, and to elucidate many interesting Passages in various ancient Classic Authors." Of this work, which from its title page appears to be extremely comprehensive in its plans, the first volume only is yet published, referring solely to the earliest periods of British History, to the days of druidism and of patriarchal manners. The second will relate to the works of the Romans in this island, and the improvements which they introduced; to such works as were British imitations of Phenician and Syrian architecture, to those which were mere imitations of Roman architecture, and also to such as were but imitations of those imitations. The

The third volume will be devoted to the Saxon times; and the fourth will give "The History of the strenuous Efforts of Norman Genius, and of the Preparations which their sturdy and violent Endeavours were permitted to make for better Times." Mr. King has some whimsical notions interspersed through his work, which, however, do not by any means detract from its curiosity or interest. One cannot help smiling at his dreadful apprehensions lest we should relapse to the idolatry of our pagan ancestors, if we become too intimately acquainted with its captivating solemnities! Speaking of Stone Henge, "It is an *bappy* circumstance," says he, "that we do not, at this distance of time, with precision, understand what the abominations here practised, in the latter most corrupted ages of druidism, were;" and again, "It is not to be lamented that we are so far ignorant, and it would be serving but an ill purpose to endeavour to bring them to light again, or to strive to catch ideas of them by the wild guidance of conjecture." Mr. King is of opinion, that all the improvements of human life, in architecture, &c. &c. are rather the result of immediate inspiration from the Deity, than of the unaided efforts of human reason!! With all its whimsicalities, however, this work is extremely curious, and will be considered as a valuable addition to the literature of the country.

The four first numbers are published of the second volume of Mr. BYRNE'S "Antiquities of Great Britain." The first volume of this very elegant work was published, many years ago, by Mr. Hearne and Mr. Byrne in conjunction; the second, which is in no respect inferior to the former, is carried on by Mr. B. alone, from drawings made by Mr. Hearne for that purpose. Each number (price 13s.) contains four plates, ten inches by seven, and the volume will be completed in thirteen numbers. Each plate is accompanied by a short and correct description in English and in French. The part already published exhibits views of the following antiquities: St. Peter's, Oxford; St. Botolph's Priory, Colchester; Newark Castle, Nottinghamshire; Lanthony Abbey, Monmouthshire; South Gate, Yarmouth, Norfolk; Gloucester Cathedral; Hereford Cathedral; Church of St. James, Dunwich, Suffolk; Salisbury Cathedral; Ludlow Castle, general view; Ditto, interior view; Chepstow Castle, Monmouthshire.

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shire; Barnard Castle, Durham; Caister Castle, Norfolk; Episcopal Palace at Wells; and the Market-Cross at Glastonbury.

MEDICINE, &c.

Mr. PEARSON'S "Observations of the Effects of various Articles of the Materia Medica in the Cure of the Lues Venerea, illustrated with Cases," are compressed into a small but valuable volume. Mr. Pearson is senior surgeon of the Lock Hospital, the Asylum, and Public Dispensary: his opportunities, therefore, of trying experiments in the cure of syphilitic affections are almost innumerable. Soon after the venereal disease made its appearance in Europe, mercury was discovered to be effectual in curing it: by ignorant and unskilful practitioners, however, it was frequently administered in such merciless quantities as to produce other complaints scarcely less fatal than that which it was intended to remedy. In consequence of this, it began to lose its popularity, and various vegetable productions, guaiacum, the China and sarsaparilla roots, mezereon, opium, &c. &c. were introduced as substitutes for this dangerous remedy. Some of these medicines having been found serviceable in removing some of the consequences of the disease, and in counteracting the ill effects of the mercury, were supposed to be useful remedies in the syphilis itself: in a short time, however, it was discovered that too sanguine expectations had been formed of these pompous specifics, and the mercury, which had *sunk* several degrees, now *rose* to its former station. Mr. Pearson gives a concise history of each of these medicines, showing the circumstances to which they owed their popularity, and those by which they lost it. He is of opinion, that practitioners have been no less rash in relinquishing altogether these once popular remedies than they were in extolling them beyond their merit; for, although none of them, unassisted by mercury, were specifics against the venereal poison, yet almost all of them have been found useful in relieving certain symptoms of the disease. This ingenious volume concludes with an enquiry into the efficacy of the various acids which have, of late years, been so celebrated for their antisyphilitic virtues. Mr. Pearson considers the muriated barytes, and two of the mineral acids, as possessing the power of *suspending, for a limited time, the progress of the disease, and of removing* many

many secondary symptoms, but asserts that they are not equal to the subduing the virus, and freeing the constitution entirely from the effects of the malady. The nitric and nitrous acids have removed both the primary and secondary symptoms of the syphilis; in some instances also the former have not recurred, nor the latter, at the usual period, when the cure has been imperfect. Still Mr. Pearson's experiments tend to prove, that a permanent cure has never been accomplished by these acids, where secondary symptoms have been present. Mr. P. however, is far from being desirous to banish the nitrous acids from venereal cases; he considers that, in many instances, they may be eminently useful, and particularly where an impaired state of the constitution renders the introduction of mercury into the animal system inconvenient, or evidently improper. "My opportunities," he adds, "of administering mercury have not extended to less than twenty thousand cases, and I feel myself fully authorised to assert, that it is a remedy always to be confided in under every form of lues venerea; and, where we have only that one disease to contend with, that it is a certain antidote, and as safe in its operation as any other active medicine, drawn from the vegetable or the mineral kingdom." Mr. P. however, explains himself to mean (what, indeed, scarcely required an explanation), that mercury is as safe as any other active medicine in the hands of practitioners who are acquainted with its operation and effects, not that it is to be administered with impunity by every ignorant empiric.

Mr. BLAIR has published the second part of his "Essays on the Venereal Disease, and its concomitant Affections; containing additional Evidence, with critical and practical Remarks, on the new Saline Antisyphilitic Remedies; and an Answer to some Objections made against the former Part."

Doctors DUNCAN have published a fourth volume of their "Annals of Medicine," which contains a larger proportion than usual of original essays.

A fourth volume is also completed of the "Medical and Physical Journal," which, as it is supported by most of the eminent practitioners in the kingdom, is a valuable and unequalled repository of professional knowledge.

Dr. MOSELEY has published a second edition of his "Treatise on Sugar, with

considerable Additions." Dr. M. has introduced a great deal of collateral matter into his volume; he digresses *ad libitum*, but his digressions are always ingenious and amusing. We ought to mention that the doctor's wonted good humour forsakes him when he mentions the cow-pox, which he reprobates with unmerited severity.

Dr. BEDDOES' "Essay on Pulmonary Consumption" has also reached a second edition. Many recent cases have confirmed Dr. B. in his opinion concerning the efficacy of the fox-glove.

The following publication will be useful to young professors: "The Edinburgh Practice of Physic and Surgery, preceded by an Abstract of the Theory of Medicine, and the Nosology of Dr. Cullen, and including upwards of Five Hundred authentic Formulæ, from the Books of St. Bartholomew's and the other Hospitals in London, and from the Lectures, &c. of the most eminent public Teachers; with Plates of the Instruments used in Surgery."

"Medical Jurisprudence; or, A Code of Ethics and Institutes adapted to the Professors of Physic and Surgery." This excellent little tract (which is not sold) was composed by Dr. PERCIVAL for a beloved son, who, we understand, has been summoned to an early grave: at present it is incomplete; but we trust the Doctor will soon resume his pen, and promulgate for medical students that code of ethics which is so admirably calculated for the object he had in view.

Mr. BELL's "Memorial concerning the present State of Military and Naval Surgery" was addressed, it seems, several years ago, to the first lord of the Admiralty; who not having taken that notice of it which the author, in full imagination of its importance, expected, the latter has thought proper to submit it to the public. The pamphlet contains some hints which may, perhaps, be worth attending to for the improvement of naval and military surgery; but they are addressed in so cavalier and supercilious a manner, that we should have been surprised indeed had the right honourable earl, who presides at the Admiralty, condescended to notice them.

Mr. RENWICK's "Memorials on the Medical Department of Naval Service" are written in a far more respectful style.

Mr. WEBSTER's "History of Peflential and Epidemical Diseases" is reprinted in England: we noticed this work

work in our last Retrospect of American Literature.

Mr. KENTISH has published "A second Essay on Burns;" in which an attempt is made to refute the opinions of Sir James Earle and Sir William Farguhar, lately advanced, on the supposed benefit of the application of ice in such accidents. In his former essay, Mr. Kentish directed the application of *stimulants* to burns: in the present he pursues the principle of treatment then recommended, though in the detail of practice he has been induced to make some alterations.

Mr. PARKINSON's "Hospital Pupil" is an essay intended and well calculated to facilitate the study of medicine and surgery.

Dr. FOWLER's "Practical Treatise on the different Fevers of the West Indies" is very ingenious, and serves, in a great measure, to reconcile the discordant accounts of medical authors who have written on the subject. Dr. Fowler observed, that persons who have been attacked with fever, in almost any situation, very generally became yellow: he was soon led to conjecture, therefore, that this yellowness was merely a concomitant symptom, and by no means such as could be sufficiently characteristic of any one fever, to give it a particular denomination. This circumstance also led him to discover the cause of the various symptoms attributed by different authors to the yellow fever, and to account for successful methods of cure which were often diametrically opposite to each other. Dr. Fowler divides the fever of the West Indies into intermittents, remittents, ardent fevers, and the malignant or jail fever; he enlarges on the diagnostic symptoms of each of the varieties with much discrimination.

Mr. NOBLE has published the first part of "A Tract on Ophthalmia, and those Diseases which are induced by Inflammation of the Eyes; with new Methods of Cure."

Dr. SAUNDERS has published "A Treatise on the Chemical History and Medical Powers of some of the most celebrated Mineral Waters; with practical Remarks on the Aqueous Regimen: to which are added, Observations on the Use of Cold and Warm Bathing." In this work the knowledge of the physician is happily united to that of the philosophical chemist. Dr. Saunders, as it was impossible that he should make himself

personally acquainted with the composition and medicinal efficacy of the various mineral waters mentioned in his work, has, of course, consulted a number of publications on the virtues of particular springs, and, by this means, has brought into a comparatively small compass much scattered but valuable information. The following is a list of the mineral waters of which Dr. Saunders has given an account: Malvern, Holywell, Bristol, Matlock, Buxton, Bath, Sedlitz, Epsom, Sea, Seltzer, Tunbridge, Spa, Pyrmont, Cheltenham, Scarborough, Vichy, Carlsbad, Harffell, Harrogate, Moffat, Aix, Borset, and Barege.

A number of publications are continually issuing from the press on the interesting subject of the cow-pox: each, perhaps, throws some new light on the nature of the disease, and all contribute to assure us of its mildness, and to convince us of its complete efficacy. Dr. WOODVILLE, Mr. HENRY JENNER, Mr. FERMOR, Mr. DUNNING, &c. &c. have all presented the public with the result of their various observations and experience. Mr. CHARLES AIKIN has united all that is at present known on the subject, in his "Concise View of the Origin and present Practice" of this species of inoculation.

AGRICULTURE AND HUSBANDRY.

A short "Treatise on the Culture of Wheat," by Mr. DALRYMPLE, will repay the perusal: in a small compass the author has conveyed much useful information, as to the management of this important crop. The application and qualities of different manures are treated of with considerable ingenuity.

Dr. FALCONER, of Lichfield, is the author of some "Observations on Agriculture," which the practical farmer may read with pleasure and advantage.

A society of practical farmers have written "A Letter" to Lord Somerville, with a view to show the inutility of the plans and researches of the Board of Agriculture, and how it might be employed in others more beneficial. This pamphlet contains some excellent observations on the management of crown lands, the high price of provisions, and various fancied improvements of the new husbandry: it required but little evidence, in addition to our own observations, to convince us that the Board of Agriculture is an institution, the expenses of which have not been overbalanced by any advantages

vantages which the country has reaped from it.

Mr. STACEY, in his "Observations on the Failure of the Turnip Crops," is of opinion, that the fly has not been so injurious as the want of moisture: he recommends, therefore, that the seed should be put deeper in the ground than it usually is. We have frequently remarked, that the fly is more destructive to the turnip crop in dry weather than in wet; rainy seasons are probably ungenial to this formidable little animal, many of which are perhaps washed into the earth and rise no more: the young turnips grow vigorously in moist seasons, and at any rate are better able to resist its ravages. On this principle, we think it likely that Mr. Stacey's proposition is a good one.

LAW.

Dr. CROKE has published an important "Report" of the case of Horner against Liddiard, on the question of what consent is necessary to the marriage of illegitimate minors. The circumstances of this case are very interesting, but it would take more room than we can spare to relate them; we can merely state, that it was determined in the Consistorial Court of London, on the 24th of May, 1799, by Sir William Scott, Chancellor of the diocese, that the consent of the parents, in the case of illegitimate minors, is not the consent required by the act of Parliament (26 Geo. II. c. 3.), *that* extending to legal parents alone; but that the consent of a guardian appointed by the Court of Chancery was necessary, in all instances circumstanced like the present, to give validity to the marriage. To this report Dr. Croke has prefixed an introductory essay, which displays deep and various learning, on the theory and history of laws relating to illegitimate children, and to the encouragement of marriage in general.

Mr. WATKIN's "Principles of Conveyancing" is a small but judicious work, designed for the use of students; with an introduction on the study of that branch of law, which displays a very competent knowledge of it.

The first volume, and the first number of the second volume, have appeared of Messrs. BOSANQUET and PULLER's "Reports" of Cases in the Court of Common Pleas and Exchequer Chamber, and in the House of Lords, from Easter Term 1796, to Trinity Term 1799.

They are digested with great judgment and great accuracy.

"The Modern Practice of Levying Fines and Suffering Recoveries, in the Court of Common Pleas," by Mr. HANDS, is a volume which gives a distinct view of the mode in which these fictitious actions are maintained, in order to enable the practising lawyer to conduct this part of his business with ease and accuracy.

"The Law of Executors and Administrators, by SAMUEL TOLLER, Esq." The non-existence of any modern work of reputation, treating exclusively of the duties of personal representatives, induced the author to endeavour to supply the deficiency; which he has done in the present volume in a very able manner. It must be observed, however, that his work is too technical for the purpose of common readers.

Dr. ROBINSON has published the second part of the first volume of his "Reports of Cases argued and determined in the High Court of Admiralty, commencing with the Judgment of the Right Hon. Sir William Scott." This valuable work is continued with the same accuracy and precision which distinguished it at first.

"Reports" have been recently published, too many to be enumerated, of Cases upon the validity of Sentences, under various circumstances, of the condemnation of vessels: the arguments that we have chanced to read, have generally been learned, ingenious, and fair.

POETRY.

Every lover of true genius and taste will feel himself indebted to Dr CURRIE, for the accurate and elegant edition which he has given us of the "Works of Robert Burns," the desolate, the unfriended Robert Burns!

Applause, poor child of Minstrelsy,
Was all the world e'er gave to thee:
Unmov'd, by pinching penury
They saw thee torn,
And now, kind souls! with sympathy
Thy loss they mourn!

Dr. Currie has enriched this edition, which is published for the benefit of the author's widow and family, with one of the most elegant pieces of biography and criticism that we remember ever to have read. The selection and arrangement of the materials of these volumes were entrusted to this gentleman, whose knowledge of the Scottish dialect, whose poetic enthusiasm

enthusiasm and refined taste, peculiarly qualified him for the task. Many poems are inserted hitherto unpublished; and the numerous letters of Burns and his friends, which Dr. Currie has judiciously incorporated and made the basis of his biography, assist us in acquiring a complete knowledge of the poet's character, and in tracing the growth of his genius, and the confirmation of his intellect.

We are happy to announce the publication of a new edition, corrected and enlarged, with a glossary, extremely minute and copious, of the delightful "Poems of Allan Ramsay." The anonymous editor of these volumes has prefixed a "Life" of the author, from authentic documents, and "Remarks" on his poems, which evince a very correct taste, a very sound discriminative judgment.

The second, and, we regret to add, the last volume is now published of Mr. WAY's "Fablox," in English verse. This most elegant and most accomplished writer has paid the debt of nature; and the public is under obligation for the appearance of the present volume to his friend Mr. GEORGE ELLIS, the gentleman who wrote the preface and notes to the former volume of this work, and to whom the present owes not merely its preface and its valuable notes, but an appendix, in which some tales are continued with much spirit, which had been left unfinished by Mr. Way. Mr. Ellis has in the press a work on the history of English poetry; and the editor of these fascinating volumes has displayed so much taste and so much knowledge, that we may be allowed to form high expectations concerning his own original and we understand elaborate performance.

We are sorry to say, that the Oxonian Professor of Poetry, Dr. HURDIS, in his poem "The favourite Village," has not afforded us that unmixed delight which we did hope to have received from this effort of his muse. Many passages which occur, do honour to the author's feelings as a man; and some of his simple unornamented descriptions do credit to the correctness of his taste; but, when the bard attempts to sweep the 'indignant chords of the lyre,' his rage is oftentimes ridiculous. Dr. Hurdis must not attempt the sublime and lofty strains of poetry: he has been remarkably unsuccessful on the present occasion, at least, where his images are frequently incongruous and extravagant, and his *fimilies* as *unlike* as possible.

The elegant and spirited translator of Oberon, one of the most polished poems of modern times, has done well in devoting his talents to the translation of Virgil's Georgics, without exception perhaps the most polished poem of antiquity. Of the Georgics we have numerous versions, such as they are, in the English language: those of Dryden and Warton stand foremost, without any other competition than that between themselves. Dryden's, being anterior of the two, had undergone various criticisms when Dr. Warton wrote; who from that circumstance, and the additional one of being himself a critic of much taste and acuteness, avoided those gross mistakes, those many incorrect lines, and wild deviations from the original, which detract from the merit of his predecessor. Dr. Warton's version, however, excellent as it is in many respects, dignified, elegant, and energetic, is far, very far behind the original in dignity, elegance and energy. Room, therefore, was still left—and room, alas! is yet left for competition with the Master of the Roman lyre. Mr. Sotheby, sensible of the respective excellences of these two translations, and sensible doubtless of their defects, has offered his own version, not without diffidence; and justly observes, respecting the difficulty of the task undertaken, that "the grace, the spirit, and dignity, of the versification of the most harmonious of our poets in the last century, combined with the learning, the refined taste, and correct judgment of the most eminent of our critics in the present, could alone have conveyed to the English reader an adequate sense of the perfection of the Latin original." The version of Mr. Sotheby discredits not the high applause he has earned by his translation of Oberon into the English language. It is not expected that we should enter into the comparative merits of Dryden, Warton, and Sotheby. Each has his excellences, and each occasionally surpasses both his competitors without rivalling the original. The characters of Dryden's translation are, perhaps, high spirit and unpolished strength: the version of Dr. Warton is far more faithful, elegant and equal: in suavity of versification and variety of cadence, the present translator will, perhaps, often bear away the palm.

The lovers of splendid typography and elegant engraving will be pleased with a beautiful edition which has just appeared of Mr. GRAY's Poems.

The

The public has long been acquainted with the poetical merits of Mr. BIDLAKE. "A Summer's Eve" has been the subject of incidental description by many of our best writers; Mr. Bidlake, unintimidated, has minutely delineated its various beauties in a poem replete with appropriate imagery. Aware, however, that mere imagery soon satiates, Mr. B. has interspersed many domestic incidents and moral reflections, and has produced a poem which evinces a cultivated taste and a feeling heart.

It is now above thirty years since the English public became acquainted with the Dramas of Metastasio, by means of the elegant and classical version of Mr. HOOLE: this gentleman has continued to employ his pen in the translation of his favourite author, and has now published the substance of his labours in three octavo volumes. *Artaxerxes, the Olympiad, Hyppolyte, Titus, Demetrius, and Demophoon*, are the six dramas which appeared in the old edition; Mr. Hoole has now added, *The Dream of Scipio, Achilles in Scyros, Adrian in Syria, Dido, Otis, The uninhabited Island, Zenobia, Themistocles, Siroe, Regulus, Romulus and Hersilia*, and the sacred drama of *Joseph*, besides the *Cantatas*. A short account is prefixed of Metastasio's life and works, taken chiefly from Cristini and Dr. Burney.

We are indebted to Mr. MOORE for a highly polished and luxurious version of the Odes of Anacreon. The idea which we should have formed of the old bard of Teos, from the translations which we have hitherto seen, would rather be that of a gross sensualist, a mere good-humoured bacchanalian, than an elegant and refined voluptuary, of warm imagination indeed, but of genuine taste. The easy versification, the attractive simplicity and conciseness of Mr. Moore's translation would have completely undeceived us: in his hands we hear the bard's own lyre, and, lulled with listening,

On his harp then sink in slumbers,
Dreaming still of dulcet numbers!

An introductory dissertation prefixed to this volume has given the recorded but questionable particulars of Anacreon's life, and an elegant and judicious criticism on his writings.

Miss ANNE BANNERMAN has published a volume of "Poems," in which are united vigour, harmony, and taste.

The publication of Mrs. HALE's "Poetical Attempts" was prompted by the ardent desire of extricating an amiable and worthy family from the difficulties in which they are involved: we cannot but wish her success in so laudable and humane a cause.

Mr. CHANDLER's "Sir Hubert" evinces some powers of poetry with very little judgment.

"Britannia's Tears, by A. PETERKIN."—Well may Britannia shed tears at the perusal of so pitiful a poem!

"Beaumaris Bay" is a poem, with Notes, descriptive and explanatory, particularly of the Druids, founders of some of the Fifteen Tribes of North Wales, the Families descended from them, and Quotations from the Bards; with an Appendix, containing an Account of the Battle of Beaumaris in 1648, and the taking of the Castle. Although the author has by no means fulfilled the promise in his title-page, his poem is spirited, and his notes are entertaining.

Mr. COMTIE's "Pleasures of Solitude" is a poem which evinces the author to be a man of feeling and contemplation.

Mr. BOLLAND has obtained another Seatonian prize for his poem, "Saint Paul at Athens." The specimens which Mr. Bolland has given us of his rich poetic genius and correct taste, have raised high our expectations of his future fame.

The author of "An Epistle from the Marquis de la Fayette to Washington" has attributed to the marquis sentiments which it is possible he would not acknowledge: the author's poetical powers are by no means despicable.

A second volume has appeared of "The Annual Anthology," which, like the former, contains pieces of very unequal merit.

The *loss* of the American Colonies is the subject of a poem, which the author—an united Irishman probably—has called "Britain Preserved." The poem is a dull one: it is a mixture of rash panegyric, confused allegory, and exaggeration too extravagant even for the muses to pardon.

"Sappho Search's Poetical Review of Miss HANNAH MORE's Strictures on Female Education" is a very sprightly and good-humoured *jeu d'esprit*: some handsome compliments are paid to the fair moralist, though many of her rigid orthodox tenets are held up to ridicule in a very lively satire.

Mr.

Mr. DUTTON's "Wife Man of the East" is a coarse and ill-tempered attack on Mrs. Inchbald, for her want of poetical taste in the alteration of a German Drama. In the Monthly Magazine we have often expressed our decided disapprobation of Mrs. Inchbald's dramatic alterations; but never, we trust, has our disapprobation, however decided, urged us to any violation of the laws of delicacy and decorum.

Dr. Geddes is the *reputed* author of "Bardomachia," a Macaronic poem, in honour of the inglorious contest between two bards of notorious irritability.

Numerous—very numerous and non-sensical are the poemata, which have issued from the press within the last few months, but we have neither time nor inclination to enumerate them. We have enlarged so much on the more important branches of literature, that we must solicit pardon from the readers of

NOVELS AND ROMANCES,

for the brief notice which we are compelled to take of them. "Leonard and Gertrude" is a popular story, written originally in German, translated into French, and now attempted into English with the hope of its being useful to the lower orders of society. The exalted object of this interesting story is to impress upon the minds of the poor a complete resignation to the will of Providence, whatever severity of affliction they may be called upon to suffer.

"Zimao the African, translated by the Rev. WEEDEN BUTLER," is a very interesting and pathetic little tale, illustrative of the deep horrors of the Slave Trade: an appendix consisting of extracts from the evidence delivered at the bar of the House of Commons, when that subject was under consideration, gives too much probability to the horrible events related in this heart-rending story.

Mr. IRELAND's "Rinaldo, or the Castle of Badajos," is a romance, in which ghosts and goblins are perpetually haunting us. Mr. I. is obviously a man of genius.

"The School for Fashion, by Mrs. THICKNESSE," is a novel exhibiting *in terrorem* the vices of the fashionable world.

"The History of Rinaldo Rinaldini, Captain of Banditti, translated from the German of Vulvius by Mr. HINCKLEY," might have excited considerable interest but for the foolish machinery of magic and ghosts.

"Selina," "The Neighbourhood," "Memoirs of Modern Philosophers," "Constantia Neville," &c. &c. compose the insignificant catalogue of Novels and Romances.

THE DRAMA.

"The Piccolomini; or, the first Part of Wallenstein," and "The Death of Wallenstein," which forms the second and concluding part, are the production of FREDERICK SCHILLER, whose dramatic muse has so often delighted us. She seems now to have lost a considerable portion of her spirit and fire: the violations, however, are far less frequent in these than in his former plays of the dramatic unities, and critics may, perhaps, on this account prefer them. They contain also some pathetic and impassioned scenes; but these are so rare, that we felt rather tired than pleased with the perusal. The plays are very affectedly and unequally translated by Mr. COLERIDGE.

Several numbers have appeared of "The German Theatre," a work conducted solely by Mr. THOMPSON, whose translations are at least equal in point of fidelity to those of any of his rivals.

"The Father's Revenge, a Tragedy: with other Poems, by Frederick Earl of CARLISLE." This is one of the most beautiful specimens of typography that ever issued even from the press of Bulmer: it is accompanied with prints from some exquisite drawings of Westall: nor are the contents of the volume altogether unworthy of the splendour and magnificence of its decorations. The subject of the tragedy is the tale of Sigismunda and Guiscardo; and it must be acknowledged that the noble author has evinced dramatic talents of more than ordinary excellence.

Lady BURREL's "Theodora" is entitled to considerable praise for the castness and correctness of its dialogue, which, however, is destitute of the dignity and elegance necessary for tragedy: the same may be said of her "Maximian," a tragedy taken from Corneille.

Mr. BIDLAKE's "Virginia; or, The Fall of the Decemvirs," is written with considerable spirit. The "Orphans," by STEPHEN SHEPHERD, Esq. is an opera, published with the benevolent motive of contributing to the relief of the widows and orphans of those who fell in Holland.

Mr. HOARE's "Indiscretion" is a dramatic performance of much merit.

Mr. GIBSON's "Streatshall Abbey; or,

or, *The Danish Invasion*," is a very spirited performance, in which the characters are consistently supported.

The plan and execution of the poet-laureate's "*Adelaide*" are alike insignificant.

An interesting work has been published on the subject of

EDUCATION,

translated from the German of M. Salzmann, entitled "*Gymnastics for Youth*," &c. The author deplores the degenerated stature and sluggish movements of the modern Germans, and attributes them altogether to the delicate treatment which they receive in infancy and youth. He gives an exaggerated account of the hardihood and robustness of his ancient countrymen, and attributes the strength and activity which distinguished them to the early hardships which they underwent: spare diet—the flesh of animals, sometimes roasted, sometimes raw—scanty covering and laborious exercise. The course which the author prescribes of exercise for young men is exceedingly good, but probably requires rather to be enforced in Germany than in England. The sports of school-boys in this country are sufficiently various and invigorating.

Mr. FRANKLIN'S "*History of Ancient and Modern Egypt*," &c. &c. is a cheap and very useful compilation. We believe we may say the same of Mr. SALMON'S "*Historical description of Ancient and Modern Rome*."

The author of "*Scientific Dialogues*" has most successfully levelled to the capacity of children of ten or eleven years of age, the first rudiments of natural and experimental philosophy. This excellent little work consists of two volumes; in the first of which the general principles of philosophy, together with the structure and use of the mechanical powers, are elucidated: in the second is given a very intelligent and familiar account of the most interesting subject of astronomy. The ingenious author proposes, if the present work should be encouraged (of which there can be but little doubt), to publish four other volumes of a similar kind, comprising optics, hydrostatics, pneumatics, chemistry, electricity, and magnetism.

The Abbé GAULTIER has published the first part of his "*Method of making Abridgments, or Easy and certain Rules of analysing Authors*:" the second part is to contain the application of those rules

to various selections from the best authors. This work, from the novelty of its nature and the felicity of its execution, will be highly useful. A translation has also appeared from the French, of the same author's "*Amusing and instructive Conversation for Children*."

The title of the following book will best explain its nature and contents, "*The World in Miniature: containing a curious and faithful Account of the Situation, Extent, Climate, Productions, Government, Population, Dress, Manners, Curiosities, &c. of the different Countries of the World, compiled from the best Authorities; with proper References the most essential Rules of the French Language prefixed to the Work, and the Translation of the difficult Words and idiomatic Expressions*."

Mr. DRUMMOND, a gentleman who has devoted many industrious years to the too unprofitable task of tuition, has published for the use of young persons a little work of considerable merit, entitled, "*The young Ladies' and Gentlemen's Auxiliary in taking Heights and Distances, containing the Use of Gunter's Quadrant, and the Pocket-case of mathematical Instruments for the Solution of right-angled Triangles, preparatory to the Study of practical Astronomy*."

Dr. MAJOR'S "*Selection of the Lives of Plutarch abridged*," &c. is an useful work: Plutarch's lives are too long a compilation for the use of school-boys, and the present abridgment is very judiciously executed.

The public is indebted to Dr. GREGORY for "*The Elements of a polite Education, carefully selected from the Letters of the Earl of Chesterfield*." This work, in its integral state, has been justly and universally objected against for the laxity of its morals. Dr. Gregory has carefully suppressed any sentiments which might injure or pervert the morality of youth; and has by this means presented the rising generation with a book from which more practical and beneficial knowledge may be derived than from almost any book of its size with which we are acquainted.

"*The School-room Party, out of School-hours*," is a little work which (as the title page justly observes) will be found, for young ladies and gentlemen of every description, a most pleasing companion to the Leverian Museum.

The "*Memoirs of Dick the little Poney*"

Poney" are entertaining and instructive; the same may truly be said of "The Stories of Senex; or, Little Histories of Little People; by E. A. KENDAL."

Miss LUCY PEACOCK has published a translation of M. La Croze's *Abrégé Chronologique*, to which she has made an useful addition, in order to bring down the chronology to the present time.

MISCELLANIES.

Mr. MALONE, the pattern of editorial industry, has collected "The critical and miscellaneous prose Works of John Dryden" into three clumsy volumes; a very copious account is given of the life and writings of the author, grounded on original and authentic documents, together with a collection of his letters, the greatest part of which has never before been published. However we may smile at or yawn over the prolixity of Mr. Malone's narrative, the literary world is undoubtedly under considerable obligations to him for having corrected the many erroneous accounts which have been given by different writers of the life of Dryden, and for having thus collected the scattered productions of one of the greatest geniuses of his age, of a man who improved the style of his native language no less by his prose than by his poetic compositions.

Mr. DUNSTER's "Considerations on Milton's early Reading, and the Prima Stamina of Paradise Lost," are addressed in a letter to Dr. Falconer, a medical practitioner under whose excellent and friendly care the author placed himself in a lingering illness, from which if he has not yet, we sincerely hope that he soon may completely recover. "Among the various obligations," says Mr. Dunster in the commencement of his letter, "which I owe to your friendship, the advice you gave me, when I first became an invalid, to have always some literary object in pursuit, but not of a fatiguing kind, is not one of the least. I have found the best effects from it; and in forming from desultory reading collections for illustrating the works of our great classic and divine poet, I am confident, that I have passed through many hours of invalid languor and morbid oppression with infinitely less sensibility of them, than I should have done if devoid of some mental occupation." We are almost too selfish to deplore the circumstance which gave rise to the present publication, in which we think Mr. Dunster has most clearly traced the prima stamina of Milton's

Paradise Lost to Sylvester's Du Bartas: very strong are the circumstances which make it probable that Milton *must* have been acquainted with the English translation of that work, and very numerous and striking are the parallel passages which evince that Milton *must* have retained in his memory many thoughts, passages, and expressions, which occur there.

"Memoirs relative to Egypt, written in that Country during the Campaign of General Bonaparte, in the Years 1798 and 1799, by the learned and scientific Men who accompanied the French Expedition." This expedition we hope will at least be productive of one advantage, namely, that of rendering the European literati acquainted with the natural productions, the antiquities, state of society, &c. in Egypt. The present volume contains many interesting memoirs; but from the scantiness of its contents, scanty, that is to say, when compared with the expectations which had been formed of it, our curiosity is rather excited than allayed. Most of the subjects treated of in these papers relate to the arts, and to natural history. There are memoirs on the manufacture of gunpowder—on the wing of the ostrich—on Arabian horses—on the prevailing ophthalmia of Egypt—on a new species of nymphæa—on the dying of cotton and flax by means of the carthamus—on the Coptic monasteries, &c. &c. which altogether render the volume both instructive and amusing.

M. NORRY, one of the architects attached to the expedition, has published a very entertaining and spirited account of it. The public has also been favoured with a translation of citizen Ripaud's "Report" of the Commission of Arts to the first consul Bonaparte on the antiquities of Upper Egypt, and the present state of all the temples, palaces, obelisks, statues, tombs, pyramids, &c. of Philæ, Syene, Thebes, Tentyris, Latopolis, Memphis, Heliopolis, &c. &c. from the cataract of the Nile to Cairo. The present Report (which, though called an abridged description, is yet more particular in its details than the publication we have just noticed) prepares us to expect a most magnificent and valuable work, which is now preparing under the auspices of the chief consul, on the antiquities of Egypt.

Mr. DRYANDER has prepared "A Catalogue," in three octavo volumes, of the

the library of natural history belonging to Sir Joseph Banks: this, as may well be supposed, is not a mere dry catalogue; on the contrary, it not only shows the extent and value of the collection, but from the new and judicious arrangement points out to the student numerous sources of information under each head, where it would with difficulty be discovered, and in works where it might not be expected to exist.

Mrs. CAPPE'S "Account of two charity Schools for the Education of Girls, and of a female friendly Society," does the highest honour to herself and her female coadjutors for their active benevolence.

A translation, said to be the performance of Miss H. M. WILLIAMS, has appeared in two volumes of Mercier's "New Picture of Paris."

Dr. AIKIN has published a second volume of "Letters from a Father to his Son, on various Topics relative to Literature and the Conduct of Life." It is impossible to speak more highly of this volume than by saying that it evinces the same strong and discriminating judgment, the same chaste and cultivated taste, and the same liberal turn of thinking, which combined to stamp so high a value on the former.

Mr. WAKEFIELD has employed the hours of his confinement in Dorchester-gaol as would naturally be anticipated,

namely, in the pursuit of classical literature. Within the walls of his prison he has produced a translation of some "Select Essays by Dio Chrysostom:" the selection is judicious, and the translation at once elegant and faithful.

The work with the notice of which we shall conclude our retrospect for the present half year is from the classical and learned pen of Dr. VINCENT, whose illustration of the "Voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates" we noticed on a former occasion. "The Periplus of the Erythrean Sea, part the First, containing an Account of the Navigation of the Ancients from the Sea of Suez to the Coast of Zanguebar." The present volume contains only that part of the Periplus which has relation to Africa and its coast; the remainder of the Periplus, relating to the Arabian and Indian coast, and the commerce carried on with them, Dr. Vincent intends to publish at some future time, should health and leisure permit him to prosecute his arduous undertaking. Our readers will be very highly gratified to learn that an elegant and accurate translation into the French language, by M. Billecocq (under the patronage and by the order of Bonaparte), has lately been most splendidly published of Dr. Vincent's Voyage of Nearchus. M. Billecocq is at present employed upon the translation of the present volume.

RETROSPECT OF THE PROGRESS OF GERMAN LITERATURE DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS.

WE have not for many years witnessed so abundant a harvest of *new* literary productions, as the last Easter-fair of Leipzig yielded; nor is it the number only of new publications, but likewise their intrinsic value, that distinguishes this fair, at a time when it might have been expected that the effects of a ruinous war would, more than ever, produce a stagnation in the book-trade. For, by the invasions of the French, the usual commercial intercourse with all Switzerland and one half of South Germany has been almost entirely interrupted; and since the publication of the formidable *Ukase* in April, 1800, the German book-sellers have been entirely excluded from the markets of Russia, whither they used to export large quantities of books for the supply of the numerous German settlers; but where at present not a single print-

ed sheet is allowed to be imported; the *Ukase* being executed with such strictness, that whole pages of the Hamburg Newspapers are blacked over and rendered illegible, before they are distributed to the subscribers. The space appropriated in our magazine to the Retrospect of German Literature would not be sufficient to allow us to characterise, in an ample manner, each of the more important publications of last Easter fair; we must therefore content ourselves with giving a summary notice of them.—In

THEOLOGY,

an important work has been completed: STAUDLIN'S "Grundriss der Tugend und Religionslehre." S.'s Principles of Morality and Religion.—2d section of part ii. (Götting. Vandenhoeck and Ruprecht, 1. 8vo.). It contains the second and

and third principal sections of the elementary doctrine of religion, viz. the doctrines of free-will and of the immortality of the soul, &c. the history of the church before and under Jesus and his apostles, an account of the sacraments, and, finally, an address to the reader, in which the author explains some passages of his System of Morality, which seemed liable to be misunderstood.

Another professor of the same university (of Göttingen), Mr. AMMON, has published a "Neues Lehrbuch der Religiösen Moral und der Christlichen be-sonders"—A new elementary Book of Religious, and in particular of Christian Morality (l. 8vo. Göttingen, Thomas); which has, for the most part, the same scope as the preceding work, and is possessed of no small merit. The same author, who is preacher to the university of Göttingen, has published a second collection of his sermons: "Predigten zur Beförderung eines reinen moralischen Christenthums"—Sermons for promoting pure moral Christianity (vol. ii. l. 8vo. Erlang. Palm); which are commendable and praiseworthy on account of their moral tendency, and of the judicious selection of subjects the best adapted to the circumstances of the present times, and most conducive to the forming to virtue the hearts of his hearers.

Mr. SCHUDERO has favoured the public with the first volume of his "Predigten für Freunde der reinen Sittenlehre"—Sermons for the Friends of pure Morality (l. 8vo. Jena, Gabler); in which he has endeavoured, with much, though not always with equal, success to exhibit in a clear and intelligible manner the fundamental doctrines of Kant's moral philosophy.

A classical work, unique in its kind, has now likewise been brought to a conclusion, viz. PLANK's "Geschichte der Entstehung und Veränderung unsers Protestantischen Lehrbegriffs"—History of the Origin and Changes of our Protestant System of Theology (Leipsc, Crusius, vol. vi.)

PAULUS, in his "Philologisch-kritischer und historischer Kommentar über das Neue Testament"—Philologico-critical and historical Commentary on the New Testament (Lubec, Bohn, vol. i. l. 8vo.), has made a judicious selection from the works of preceding commentators, and, beside placing under one point of view every thing of importance that has been written towards elucidating the

New Testament, has added many new and acute remarks of his own. The Gospels are placed together synoptically; and this first volume goes as far as Matth. xi. 19. Marc. v. 43. Luke xi. 1—4.

The abbot HENKE continues to publish his valuable "Magazin für Religions-philosophie, Exegese, und Kirchengeschichte"—Magazine for the Philosophy of Religion, Exegesis, and Ecclesiastical History; and likewise his "Eusebia" (Helmstädt, Fleckeisen); of the former the tenth, and of the latter the third, number has appeared. Beside these works, he has begun to publish "Religions-Annalen"—Annals of Religion (l. 8vo. Brunswick, Vieweg); which must be considered as a continuation of his "Annalen der Kirchengeschichte"—Annals of Ecclesiastical History—which had before appeared at Wiemar.

The science of

MEDICINE,

although not in new acquisitions, has at least gained considerably in point of method and systematical arrangement, by various manuals for the use of public lectures; such as ARNEMANN's "Handbuch der praktischen Heilkunde"—Manual of practical Medicine (l. 8vo. Göttingen, Vandenh. and Rupr.); GÖTTLING's "Handbuch der Pharmazie"—Manual of Pharmacy (l. 8vo. Jena); and STARK's "Handbuch zur Kenntniss und Heilung innerer Krankheiten"—Manual towards the Knowledge and Cure of internal Disorders (part ii. l. 8vo. Jena, Gopferdt).

Among the productions of this class we may likewise reckon a "System der praktischen Heilkunde"—System of practical Medicine (l. 8vo. Jena. Frommann), by HUFELAND, the celebrated author of the Art to prolong human Life; and a "Handbuch der Toxicologie nach Grundsätzen der Brownischen Arzneylehre und der neuern Chemie"—Manual of Toxicology, according to the Principles of the Brunonian System of Medicine and of modern Chemistry (l. 8vo. Vienna, Schaumb.) by JOSEPH FRANK, a son of the celebrated physician of the same name, formerly professor at Pavia, but now chief superintendent over the hospitals and other institutes for the benefit of the sick at Vienna.

At Vienna, where the Brunonian system is studied with eagerness, and attacked and defended with great animosity, ULRICH has stepped forth as peacemaker between the contending parties with

with his "Analyfis des Brownifchen Systems der Heilkunde zur möglicher Uebereinkunft darüber"—*Analysis of Brown's System of Medicine, &c.* (l. 8vo. Vienna, Camefina).

The science of botany had fuftrained a fevere lofs by the death of HEDWIG, of Leipzig: but we are happy to find that his "Descriptio Filicum" (fasc. II, fol. Lipf. Schäfer) is continued by his fon.

HOFFMANN (of Göttingen) goes on with his "Plantæ lichenofæ delineatæ et descriptæ" (fol. maj. Lipf. Crofus), the 4th number of the 3d volume having appeared.

Of the botanical journal of the same author, entitled "Deutschlands Flora," the first part of the third year, containing 12 plates, has been published (12mo. Erlang. Palm).

Of importance to the student of anatomy and the obftetric art, is WRISBERG's collection of his treatifes on these subjects: "Commentationes medici, physiologici, anatomici et obftetricii argumenti."

M. HARLES, junior of Erlangen, has furnished a valuable contribution towards the history of medicine in his "Versuch einer vollständigen Geschichte der Hirn- und Nervenlehre im Alterthum"—*Essay of a complete History of the Doctrines and Systems of the ancient Physicians relative to the Brain and Nerves* (vol. i. l. 8vo. Erlang. Schub.), and towards a more accurate knowledge of practical medicine founded on experience, LENTIN's "Reifebemerkungen in Hinsicht auf die klinische Praxis in einigen Deutschen Hospitälern"—*Medical Tour, containing an Account of the present clinical Practice of Medicine in some of the Hospitals of Germany* (8vo. Berlin, Rottmann).

In the "Beiträge zur medizinischen Länderkunde"—*Contributions towards medical Geography*; of which the first number has appeared (Coburg, Sinner)—much information is furnished.

We now proceed to the sciences so nearly connected with medicine and with one-another: *v. z.*

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.

The boundaries of these sciences have not been much extended by new discoveries; they have, however, been illustrated in many points.

HERMESTADT's "Systematischer Grundriss der allgemeinen Experimental-Chemie"—*Systematical Outlines of experimental Chemistry* (vol. i. l. 8vo.

Berlin, Rottmann); and SCHERER's "Handbuch der Chemie"—*Manual of Chemistry* (l. 8vo. Tübingen, Cotta); give a clearer and more comprehensive view of the systematic connection of the different parts of the science than any preceding work. In the latter of these manuals is given a complete history of chemistry; and another work of the same author, "Neueste Untersuchungen über die Mischung der Blasensteine"—*The latest Researches relative to the component Parts of the Stones in the Bladder* (l. 8vo. Jena, Göpferdt)—has also much merit.

SCHELLING, in his "Erster Entwurf eines Systems der Naturphilosophie"—*First Sketch of a System of Natural Philosophy*; and also in his "Einleitung zu seinem Entwurf"—*Introduction to his Sketch* (8vo. Jena, Gabler); attempts to apply the principles of the new philosophy to chemistry; but on account of his paradoxical and dogmatical assertions he meets with much opposition; and on account of the abstractedness and obscurity of his manner of expressing his ideas, finds but few readers, and fewer competent judges of his work.

RITTER, of Jena, continues to illustrate the doctrine of Galvani, in his "Beiträge zur nähern Kenntniß des Galvanismus und der Resultate seiner Untersuchungen"—*Contributions towards a more accurate Knowledge of Galvanism, &c.* (3d number of vol. i. l. 8vo. Jena, Frommann).

The same author's "Darstellung der neuern Untersuchungen über das Leuchten des Phosphorus im Stickstoffgas"—*Exhibition of the latest Experiments on the Shining of Phosphorus in Azotic Gas* (Jena, Fromm.); gives an agreeable view of what has been most recently said on that interesting subject.

To Physiology, in the more restricted sense of the word, belong VON ECKARTSHAUSEN's "Neuestes System über Licht, Wärme und Feuer durch Entdeckung des wesentlichen Natursubstrats"—*Newest System on Light, Heat, and Fire, &c.* (Ratisbon, Montag and Weifs); and J. J. ENGELS "Versuch über das Licht"—*Essay on Light* (8vo. Berlin, Mylius).

JURISPRUDENCE.

The "Constitutio Carolina" has found a new expounder in Chancellor KOCH, of Gießen, a gentleman eminently qualified for such a task: "Kaiser Karls V. peinliche

peinliche Halsgerichts-Ordnung, mit Anmerkungen, herausgegeben von K. KOCH"—The Emperor Charles V.'s Constitution relative to capital Punishments, with Annotations, by Ch. K. (1. 8vo. Gießen, Krieger).

To foreigners unacquainted with the German language, a Latin translation of the Prussian code of laws, entitled, "*Jus Borussico-Bandenburgericum commune, ex Germanico Latine verbum*" (4 tom. 8 maj. Berolini, Nauck.), must be highly instructive.

Of the criminal law at present in force in the German empire, a new view has been exhibited in "*Hodermanns Lehrbuch des Deutschen peinlichen Rechts* (vol. i. 1. 8vo. Leipzig, Kleefteld).

More abundant and valuable have been the productions on

MORAL PHILOSOPHY, METAPHYSICS, &c.

which at the last Easter fair were ushered into the world. Here we shall first mention the continuation of an important and interesting work, the fifth volume of BUHLE's "*Lehrbuch der Geschichte der Philosophie*"—Textbook, or Compendium, of the History of Philosophy (Gött. Vandenh. and Ruprecht); together with its sequel, entitled, "*Geschichte der neuern Philosophie seit der Wiederherstellung der Wissenschaften bis zu Ende des 18ten Jahrhunderts*"—History of modern Philosophy, from the Time of the Revival of Letters to the Close of the 18th Century (vol. i. 1. 8vo. Götting. Rosenbusch). We shall not here say any thing either in praise of the excellences of this work, nor point out its defects, which latter are perhaps chiefly owing to the rapidity with which the author sends forth one volume after another; but refer our readers to our former Retrospects,

The same learned writer has also favoured the public with two other philosophical works. viz. "*Ideen zur Rechtswissenschaft, Moral und Politic*"—Thoughts on Subjects of Jurisprudence, Morality, and Politics (Collection ii. Götting. Schröder); and "*Sextus Empiricus, oder über den Scepticism der Griechen*"—Sextus Empiricus, or on the Scepticism of the Greeks (vol. i. 1. 8vo. Lemgo, Meyer).

Of GARVE's "*Versuchen*"—Essays—the fourth part has appeared; and, like the preceding, is recommendable for the just experimental observations which it contains, and for its pure classical style.

FULLEBORN has concluded with the 11th and 12th number his important and copious "*Beiträge zur Geschichte der Philosophie*"—Contributions towards the History of Philosophy; which are richly stored with interesting matter.

After waiting twelve years, we have at last been favoured with the third part of ENGEL's "*Philosoph für die Welt*"—Philosopher for the World (Berlin. Mylius); a truly classical work, and completely answering to its title.

PLATTNER, too, a worthy philosopher of the school of Leibnitz and Wolf, has continued the publication of his Philosophical Aphorisms, which had been interrupted since 1793, in a second volume, entitled "*Moralphilosophie, oder philosophische Aphorismen* (Leipzig, Schwickart).

Whilst from all quarters a number of hostile quills are still brandished against HERDER's "*Metacritic*;"* the learned author continues to attack with vigour the Kantian philosophy. His "*Kalligone: Von Angenehmen und Schönen* (2 vols. 8vo. Leipf. Hartknoch), which is directed against KANT's "*Kritik der Urtheilskraft*"—Criticism of Judgment, abounds with more refined and beautiful observations, and is written in a more modest and genteel style, than his "*Metacritic*," although even here we could wish that there had been less of a polemical spirit.

EBERHARD likewise continues his dispute with the Kantians, in a publication entitled, "*VON EBERSTEIN über meine Partheylichkeit, vorzüglich einen Widerspruch des Hn. Kant betreffend* (Halle, Ruff.)

Whilst these and the abovementioned writings of Plattner guard against partial uniformity in philosophy; and, by exhibiting the systems of preceding philosophers, either give rise to new proofs and various views of the system of Kant, or point out to the notice of the public some weak parts of it; FICHTE and his partisans contribute towards effecting the same purpose by carrying speculation to the utmost point of abstraction.

FICHTE, who since his removal from his professorship at Jena resides without any

* The last Easter fair brought forth no less than eight replies to the "*Metacritic*," of which KIESEWETTER's "*Prüfung der Herderschen Metakritik*"—Examination of Herder's Metacritic (Berlin, Quen), contains the most solid and pointed objections.

public employment at Berlin, and there enjoys the esteem of the first statesmen and literati, of which his profound understanding and upright character render him so well deserving, has in his "*Bestimmung des Menschen*"—The Destination of Man—(Berlin, Voss), given us, in a language throughout dignified, beautiful, and comprehensible, a view of the results of his own system, which captivates and warms the reader by a number of excellent heart-exalting thoughts, conceived with animation, and expressed with glowing eloquence.

The same is the subject of SCHELLING's "*System des transcendentalen Idealismus*" (Tubing. Cotta); a work, which, though it gives ample testimony to the author's talents and learning, will, we fear, deter most readers by its dryness, obscurity, and subtilty.

Among the productions written in the spirit of the Kantian school, the following are worthy of notice, on account of their superior merit: JACHMANN's "*Prüfung der Kantischen Religionsphilosophie, mit einer Einleitung von Kant*"—Examination of Kant's Philosophy of Religion, with an Introduction by Kant (8vo. Königsb. Nicolov.); PÖRSCHKE's "*Briefe über die Metaphysik der Natur*"—Letters on the Metaphysics of Nature (8vo. Königsb. Nicolov.); and TIEFTRUNK's "*Religion der Mündigen*"—Religion of Adults (Berlin, Acad. Bookf.). To works which have a relation to the Kantian philosophy, we may likewise add HEYDENREICH's "*Über die Realität des Völkerrechts, mit besonderer Hinsicht auf Kant's Behauptung über dasselbe*"—On the Reality of the Law of Nations, with a particular Reference to Kant's Doctrine on that Subject (1. 8vo. Leipz. Martini).

In SCHMIDT's "*Physiologie philosophisch bearbeitet*"—Physiology treated philosophically; of which the third and last part have been published (Jena, Bookf. to Un.), the author has given us a specimen of the manner in which the principles of the new philosophy should be applied to other subjects, and in particular to medicine.

An important part of the history of moral philosophy has been published by MEINERS, with his usual erudition, in his "*Allgemeine kritische Geschichte der ältern und neuern Ethik*"—General critical History of ancient and modern Ethics (vol. i. Götting. Dieter). In the second volume, he will enter into an examination of Kant's system of ethics, the

result of which will probably be a disapprobation of that philosopher's principles.

HISTORY.

We observe with pleasure the progress of this branch of literature among the Germans: instead of dry compilations, valuable indeed in other respects, and collected with great labour and diligence, but interesting only to the learned, their historians begin to write in a style and manner more tasteful and instructive to every class of the public. Among works of this description, we reckon in particular WOLTMANN's "*Geschichte von Großbritannien*"—History of Great Britain—of which the second volume has appeared (Berlin, Unger). The author has not only consulted the most esteemed English historians, but has had recourse to the original sources; from both he has made a judicious selection: and his narrative is written in an appropriate, though sometimes too sententious a style.

The same writer is publishing "*Historische Darstellungen*"—Historical Views; of which only the first volume has yet appeared (octavo, Altona, Hämmerich), containing the first part of the History of the Reformation in Germany, down to the death of Luther, which, we are confident, will be read with pleasure in this country.

Another acceptable historical present is DENINAS's "*Geschichte des Sardinischen Staates bis zum Jahr 1796, aus der Italiänischen Handschrift übersetzt von Prof.*" STRAS. D. s. History of the Sardinian State down to the year 1796, translated from the Italian MS. by Prof. S. (vol. 1. 1. 8vo. Berlin, Lagarde).

MEISSNER, the esteemed author of the Life of "Epaminondas," and of "Sketches of the Lives of Bianco Capello and Alcibiades," has enriched the biographical department of German literature with a "Life of Julius Cæsar," of which the second vol. has appeared (1. 8vo. Berl. Frölich).

In his "*Sparta: ein Versuch zur Aufklärung der Geschichte und Verfassung dieses Staates*"—Sparta: an Essay towards elucidating the History and Constitution of that State (vol. 1. 1. 8vo. Berlin, Frölich); MANSO has given us the result of former researches relative to Sparta, with many new observations and much genuine historical criticism.

To BAUER we are indebted for the first useful "*Handbuch der Geschichte der Ebräischen Nation von ihrer Entstehung bis zur Zerstörung ihrer Staaten*"—Compendium

Compendium of the History of the Hebrew Nation, from its Origin to the Dissolution of its Political Constitution (vol. 1. 8vo. Nürnberg, Monath & Kufsler); and to SÖRGEL, for a "Geschichte des Hauses Oesterreich von seinem Entstehen bis zu Ende des 18ten Jahrhunderts"—History of the House of Austria from its Origin to the Close of the 18th Century. (8vo. Gera, Ilgen).

HÜBLER has added a third volume to his valuable "Handbuch der allgemeinen Völkergeschichte alter Zeiten"—Compendium of the General History of Ancient Nations (1. 8vo. Freyberg, Cruz.).

Of ADELUNG's "Versuch einer Geschichte der Cultur des menschlichen Geschlechts"—Essay of a History of the Culture of the Human Race—a new edition, augmented with an Appendix, has been published at Leipzig, by Hertel.

KINDERLING has published his excellent "Geschichte der Niedersächsischen oder sogenannten Plattdeutschen Sprache."—History of the Lower-Saxon Language (1. 8vo. Magd. Keil); which obtained the prize from the Göttingen Academy of Sciences; a book containing much important information with respect to the Teutonic dialects, and indispensably necessary for acquiring a knowledge of the language of the Germans; who will soon, on the appearance of the second edition of ADELUNG's "Wörterbuch*," possess a better Dictionary of their native tongue, than any other nation can boast to have obtained from the labours of one man.

We may likewise add to our notices of German historical publications, the work of an Hungarian, entitled, "Historia literarum bonarumque artium in Hungaria, e probatissimis scriptoribus synoptice deducta (8vo. maj. Pestini; Lips. ap. Wein-
gand in comm.).

GEOGRAPHY, STATISTICS, VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Of GEORGI's interesting "Geographische, physicalische und naturhistorische Beschreibung des Russischen Reichs"—Geographical, Physical and Physiological Description of the Russian Empire—the fourth and fifth section of the third volume has been published (1. 8vo. Königsb. Nicolov.).

VON LIECHTENSTERN's "Skizze einer Statistischen Schilderung des Oesterreichischen Staates"—Sketch of a Sta-

tistic Description of Austria (Vienna, Doll, 8vo.), will, it is to be hoped, remove much of the obscurity in which the statistics of that monarchy have hitherto been involved.

The changes which had for some time past gradually taken place in the German body politic, called for such a work as "HÖCK's Statistische Uebersicht der Deutschen Staaten, in Ansehung ihrer Grösse, Bevölkerung, Produkte, Industrie und Finanzverfassung"—Statistical View of the States of Germany, with regard to their Extent, Population, Products, Manufactures, and Finances (4 nos. fol. Basle, Decker); and the violent revolutions with which the Empire seems to be threatened, render it peculiarly interesting at the present moment.

Among the books of Travels "NEMMICH's Reise von Hamburg nach England (Tubing. Cotta, 8vo.) is particularly worthy of attention, on account of the view which it gives of the English manufactures, which Mr. N. of Hamburg, author of a very valuable "Waarenlexicon, in 12 Sprachen"—Dictionary of Merchandize, in 12 Languages—examined with the eye of a competent judge.

Of KARAMSIN's "Briefe eines reisenden Russen; aus dem Russischen von Joh. Richter"—Letters of a Russian Traveller, translated from the Russian into German, by J. Richter—the third and fourth volumes have appeared (16mo. Leipzig, Hartknoch).

L. von BACZKO's "Reise durch einen Theil Preussens"—Journey through a Part of Prussia (2 vols. Mentz and Hamb. Vollmer), is an instructive work, and makes us better acquainted with a part of Northern Europe which had hitherto been but imperfectly known.

In LENZ's "Bemerkungen auf Reisen in Dänemark, Schweden, und Frankreich"—Remarks during his Travels in Denmark, Sweden, and France (2 vols. Gotha, Ettinger, 8vo.), we find much interesting information relative to the present state of the arts, sciences, and education, in a considerable Northern Kingdom, and in the French Republic.

SCHRÖTER's "See- und Landreise nach Ostindien und Egypten in den Jahren 1795-99"—Travels by Sea and Land to the East-Indies and Egypt, in the years 1795-99. (Leipz. Wolf), are remarkable in this respect at least, that few German travellers have hitherto had an opportunity to give an account of what was to be seen in these remote countries.

HEINZMANN's

* The fourth volume of the improved edition of this valuable work is now in the press.

HEINZMANN'S "Frühstunden in Paris"—Morning-hours in Paris (Wintherthur), contain many striking remarks on the character of the present race of Parisians; and "Das Tagebuch einer Reise durch die Oestliche, Südliche, und Italänische Schweiz"—Diary of a Journey through Eastern, Southern and Italian Switzerland (Copenhagen, Brummer), from the pen of the ingenious poetess FREDERICA BRUN, wife of one of the first merchants in Copenhagen, are full of romantic descriptions.

ZACH'S "Geographical Correspondence," and the "General Geographical Ephemerides," continue to be repertories of the newest information in Statistics and Geography.

PHILOLOGY.

Although in this department of science no new works of importance, or editions of the classics, have been published; yet the contributions which we have received from the pens of several learned men, towards the elucidation of ancient authors, well deserve our warmest thanks.

Of SCHÜTZ'S "Æschylus" there has appeared a new edition, and at the same time a smaller one, containing the original corrected text, a very useful Latin version, and a list of various readings at the end.

HERRMANN, to whom we are indebted for an important and well-founded analytical explication of the Metres of the Greek and Roman Poets, has been employing his critical acumen on Euripides, and has favoured the literary world with "Euripidis Hecuba, Græce. G. Herrmanni in eam et in Porsoni et Wakefieldii notas observationes" (8vo. maj. Lips. Feind).

The same learned author has applied his metrical principles to the illustration of one of the plays of Plautus, viz. "Plauti Trinummus; recensuit et præfatus est GODOFR. HERRMANN" (8 maj. Lips. Fleischer); and in the preface he lays down the principles according to which he purposes to prepare for the press a new edition of that comedian.

One of the most important of the Philological works published last Easter-fair, is "Simplicii Commentarius in Epicteti Enchiridion, ed. SCHWEIGHÄUSER (2 tomi, 8 maj. Lips. Weidmann).

SCHMIEDER has given us a very useful small edition of Lucian: "Luciani Samosatensis Opera omnia, maxime ex fide codd. Parisiensium recensita, edidit

Dr. Fr. Schmieder (8vo. maj. Halæ, Seibauer).

Of the edition of Herodotus, the first part of which was published under the care of REIZ, in the year 1778, the second part has at length made its appearance: "Herodoti Historiarum libri IX. editionem Friderici Volfgangi Reizii morte interruptam continuavit GODOFR. HENR. SCHÄFER" (vol. i. pars posterior, Lips. Schwickert, 8vo.) Mr. S. has also given another edition of the same author, which, if not in usefulness, at least in typographical beauty, greatly surpasses the former; the title is "Herodoti lib. IX. ex optimis exemplaribus emendavit et notas criticas adjecit G. H. Schäfer" (8 maj. Lips. Sommer).

An edition of Diodorus Siculus, like Reiz and Schäfer's edition of Herodotus, has been long a desideratum: but Professor EICHSTÄDT has begun to supply this want by publishing "Diodorus Siculus ex rec. P. Wesselingii ed Eichstädt (vol. i. 8vo. Lips. Wolf and Co.)

Of BÖTTIGER'S "Griechische Vasengemälden"—Explanations of Tischbein's Engravings of Hamilton's new Collection of Greek Vases—the third number of the first volume has been published (Magdeb. Keil), and, like the former numbers, is distinguished by much learning and very ingenious illustrations of the mythology and other antiquities of Greece.

From the papers of the late learned Garve, Professor FÜLLEBORN has published the translation of Aristotle's Politics; and added notes and illustrative dissertations; the title is, "Aristoteles Politik, übersetzt von Pr. Chr. Garve; herausgegeben und mit Anmerkungen und Abhandlungen begleitet von G. G. Fülleborn."

SCHNEIDER has published a very useful "Auctarium" to his Theophrastus, in which he has given valuable excerpts from Coray's edition.

Of BUHLE'S Aristotle, the fifth volume has made its appearance, containing the Rhetoric and Politics, and at the end most useful extracts from all preceding commentators.

JACOBI has favoured the public with an additional volume (the fourth) of his "Animadversiones in Anthologiam Græcam;" and another learned critic has given a valuable contribution towards the critical elucidation of the Greek Anthology; viz. HUSCHKE, "Analecta critica

tica in Anthologiam Græcam, cum supplemento epigrammatum maximam partem ineditorum (Jenæ, et Lips. Frommann).

The Homeric Hymns, which since the publication of Ruhnkenius's *Ep. Crit.* have engaged the attention of a number of learned commentators, have again been treated of by MATTHIÆ, in his "*Animadversiones in Hymnos Homericos, cum Prolegomenis de ejusdem consilio, partibus, ætate* (Lips. Weidm.)." In the Prolegomena, the acute and ingenious author enters into an examination of the different hypotheses concerning the author of these hymns. The Commentary contains a series of happy emendations and learned explanations.

Of the new editions of Latin authors, that most deserving of notice is the excellent one of Vitruvius, by the same learned gentleman to whom the public were already indebted for a masterly translation of, and commentary on, that writer, in two vols. 4to. The title of the new edition is, "*Vitruvius ed. Rhode* (4 maj. Berol. Mylius)."

Other contributions towards the elucidation of Vitruvius have been communicated to the literary world by GENELLY, in his "*Exegetische Briefe über Vitruvs Baukunst, an Aug. Rhode*." Exegetical Letters on the Architecture of Vitruvius, addressed to Aug. Rhode (vol. i. with cuts, l. 4to. Brunswick, Vieweg.)

Of RUHKOPF's esteemed edition of Seneca the second volume has made its appearance: "*Senecæ Philos. Opera omnia quæ supersunt, recognovit et illustravit F. E. Ruhkopf* (vol. ii. 8 maj. Lips. Weidm.)."—GIERIG, the learned editor of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, is now employed about a new edition of the Letters of the younger Pliny, of which the first volume has been published: "*Plinii Epistolarum libri X, recensuit notisque illustravit Gierig* (8 maj. Amstel. & Lips.)." The last Easter-fair likewise brought forth a new edition of Apicius: "*Apicii de opusculis et condimentis s. de arte coquinaria libri x. cum lectionibus variis atque indic. ed. Dr. BERNHOLD* (8vo. Anspach. Haueisen)." It likewise deserves to be mentioned, that since the last Easter fair, the highly finished and long expected edition of Horace, by Prof. MITSCHERLICH, of Göttingen, was published, in 2 vols. l. 8vo. (Leipzig, Crusius). These two volumes contain the five books of odes, with a learned commentary, written in classical Latin. A third volume will contain the critical remarks separately.

MONTHLY MAG.

BELLES-LETTRES.

Of works of this class there has been, as usual, a very rich supply: and in the crowd we notice some valuable productions. To these works of the first rank belong SCHILLER's "*Wallenstein, ein dramatisches Gedicht*"—*Wallenstein*, a dramatical poem (Tübingen, Cotta), which is already so well known, that we need not say any thing farther on the subject; and his "*Gedichte*"—*Poems* (Leipz. Crusius, 8vo.)—which had already appeared in several "*Almanachs of the Muses*," and whose merit has long been acknowledged: there is only one new poem, addressed to Göthe, and containing a friendly expostulation relative to the latter's translation of Voltaire's "*Mahomet*" into blank-verse for the Weimar theatre.

WILL. AUG. SCHLEGEL has likewise collected his "*Poems* (l. 8vo. Tübing. Cotta)," which, though not distinguished by a high poetic flights, excel in purity and harmony of language.

The works of two other deceased poets of distinction have made their appearance in a new elegant dress, with corrections and additions; viz. HAGEDORN's "*Sämmtliche poetische Werke, herausgegeben von Eschenburg*." All the poetical Works of Hagedorn, a new edition, by E." (2 vol. l. 8vo. Hamburg, Bohn); and the "*Poetische Werke*," *Poetical Works*, of RAMLER, the German Horace (vol. i. l. 8vo. Berlin, Sander). His translation of the Odes of Horace, "*Horaz Oden übersetzt und erläutert von Carl. Wilh. Rammler*," is published as a separate work (vol. i. l. 8vo. Berlin, Sander).

MÜLLER, the ingenious author of *Alfonso* and of *Richard Cœur-de-Lion*, has presented to the public his "*Lyrische Gedichte und Episteln*"—*Lyric Poems and Epistles*—(Carlsruhe, Müller); and "*Gedichte an den Erzherzog Carl*"—*Poems to the Archduke Charles*—(ibid. id.). F. DELBRÜCK develops the rules of fine writing from the works of German poets, rendering them more generally intelligible by his illustrations: "*Lyrische Gedichte, erläutert von Ferd. Delbruck*, vol. i."—*Klopstock's Odes* (8vo. Berlin, Sander).

Among the romances and novels published last Easter fair, the most distinguished is "*Titan*," by JEAN PAUL (RICHTER) with an Appendix (Berlin, Matzdorf), in which the original vein of humour of that admired, but little understood, poet shines forth with greater lustre than ever.

The amiable LAFONTAINE likewise continues to increase the already very considerable series of his novels. Last Easter fair, he favoured the public with "Karl Engelmann's Tagebuch"—Charles Engelmann's Diary—(Berlin, Sander), which exhibits an enchanting picture of interesting scenes from domestic life; and "Theodore (Berl. Sander)." Both these productions contain additional proofs of the author's inexhaustible fund of invention; and evince the lively interest he takes in promoting the weal of mankind, and in diffusing morality, though his morality, it must be owned, be not always the best.

KOSEGARTEN has likewise presented to the public a novel well worthy of perusal, entitled "Ida von Pleffen (2 vol. Dresden, Gerlach);" and ANTONY WALL a pleasing romance, called, "Adelheid und Aimar (2 vol. Altenburg, Richter)."

HUBER's "Erzählungen"—Tales—1st collection, Brunfwick, Vieweg); the "Pfauenfedern"—Peacocks'-feathers—(Hamburg, Perthes), by SOLTAU, author of the excellent translations of Hudibras and Don Quixote; MERKEL's "Erzählungen"—Tales—(Berlin, Sander); and BECKER's "Erhohlungen" Recreations (vol. i. and ii.); are agreeable specimens of the kind of compositions, called *contes* by the French; executed in a manner that reflects honour on German taste and literature.

The following continuations of works already advantageously known to our readers from our last Retrospect: "LINDEMANN's "Kleine Erzählungen und Gemälde aus dem häuslichen Leben"—Short Tales and Sketches drawn from Scenes of Domestic Life (12mo. Frankfurt, Guilhauman); RÖCHLITZ's "Karaktere interessanter Menschen"—Characters of interesting Persons (vol. ii. Züllichau, Daromann); and TIKOK's "Dichtungen"—(vol. ii. Jena, Frommann).

We shall conclude our retrospect of the belles-lettres, with the agreeable intelligence, that the poet GÖTHE has himself collected his newest poems dispersed in various publications. This collection now forms the 7th volume of his latest Works (Berlin, Unger).

NATURAL HISTORY AND ECONOMICS.

The Industrie-Comtoir, at Weimar, which has so well deserved of the German public by ushering into the world

so many works of general utility, acquires fresh claim to gratitude for their merit in extending the knowledge of natural history, by undertaking the publication of BATSCH's "Beiträge und Entwürfe zur pragmatischen Naturgeschichte der 3 Naturreiche"—Contributions and Sketches towards a pragmatical Natural History of the three Kingdoms of Nature; of which the first part has appeared, exhibiting, of the mineral kingdom, the various kinds of earth and stones in neat plates, accurately drawn and coloured, and accompanied by suitable explanations (in 4to).

The learned philologist and natural historian SCHNEIDER has again merited well of this branch of science, by his edition of BLOHII "Systema Ichthyologiae. Post obitum, auctoris recensuit et auxit J. G. Schneider, cum 108 tabulis æneis (8vo. maj. Berl. Sander)."

An acceptable contribution towards the science of mineralogy are KARSTEN's "Mineralogische Tabellen"—Mineralogical Tables—(fol. Berlin. Rottmann).

In botany, a veteran in this walk of literature, P. S. PALLAS, has favoured us with his "Species Astragalorum descriptæ, et iconibus color. illustratæ; cum Append. (fascic. i. & ii. fol. maj. Lips. Martini).

The following continuations of long-esteemed works have appeared: The tenth volume of HERBST's "Naturgeschichte der bekannten in-und ausländischen Insekten, als eine Fortsetzung der Buffonschen Naturgeschichte der Schmetterlinge"—Natural History of all known Insects, being intended for a Continuation of Buffon's Natural History of Papilio—(Berlin, Pauli); and the fourth number of the same author's "Naturgeschichte der ungeflügelten Insekten"—Natural History of apterous Insects—(l. 4to. Berlin, Lange.)

In the economical department, ANTON has given us a continuation of his "Geschichte der Teutschen Landwirthschaft"—History of Rural Economy in Germany—in a second volume (Görlitz, Anton, l. 8vo.); and GEISSLER has communicated "Allgemeine Beiträge zur Beförderung des Ackerbaues, der Künste, Manufakturen und Gewerbe"—General Contributions towards the Improvement of Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures, &c. (vol. i. with three plates, 8vo. Zittau, Schöps).

EDUCATION.

In a country, where there are 40 universities, and about 1200 large schools and institutions for education, and where so much

much is written on pedagogics as in Germany, a repertory for the various publications on that interesting subject was much wanted, such as Mr. GUTSMUTHS, of Schnepfenthal, has begun to publish, viz. "Bibliothek der pädagogischen Literatur, herausgegeben von Gutschmuth"—Library of pedagogical Literature, edited by G. (vol. i. l. 8vo. Gotha, Perthes.)

The venerable, and now deceased, BÜSCH, wrote, not long before his death, "Ein Wort über die Nichtachtung gelehrter Kenntnisse in der Erziehung der Söhne und den daher rührenden Verfall der öffentlichen Lehranstalten, besonders in Rücksicht auf Hamburg"—A few Words on the Disregard of classical Erudition in the Education of Boys, and the consequent Decline of the public Schools, &c. (Hamburg, Hoffman); which, though originally, like almost all his writings, it was originally calculated for the meridian of Hamburg, will be read with advantage every where else.

LOSSIUS, author of "Gumal und Lina," has communicated pedagogical instructions, in the pleasing form of a novel, entitled "Meister Liebreich" (vol. i. 8vo. Gotha, Perthes.).

MATHEMATICS.

Here we particularly recommend to the attention of our readers the late celebrated KASTNER'S "Geschichte der Mathematik"—History of Mathematics—the fourth and concluding volume of which has appeared (Göttingen, Rosenbusch).

MISCELLANIES.

We shall first notice, as a most acceptable present to the public, LICHTENBERG'S "Vermischte Schriften;" of which the first volume has been published by the brother of the deceased author, and by Professor KRIES, of Gotha. Those who can relish amiable simplicity of character, joined to penetration and sprightly humour, will find a rich fund of entertainment in these remains of the author of the "Illustrations of Hogarth's Caricatures."

SCHILLER has collected his smaller esthetical tracts, which were dispersed in various journals. These tracts, no less distinguished by the acuteness and novelty of the thoughts than by the beauty of the style, now form the *second* volume of his "Kleinere prosaische Schriften"—Smaller Prose Writings—of which the *first* volume made its appearance so early as 1792.

Not less valuable, although in a different department of science, are VELTHEIM'S "Sammlung einiger Aufsätze his-

torischen, antiquarischen, mineralogischen und ähnlichen Inhalts"—Collection of Essays on historical, antiquarian, mineralogical, and the like subjects (2 vols. Helmstadt, Fleckeisen, l. 8vo). They are equally acceptable and interesting to the antiquary and the mineralogist.

The "Propyläen," an artistical Journal published by GÖTTE, continue to disclose the secrets of ancient and modern art.

Finally, the "Allgemeine Repertorium der Literatur"—General Repertory of Literature, by Dr. ERSCH, of which the second quinquennium, comprehending the years 1790-95, in three quarto volumes, with a portrait of Herschel on the title-page, has appeared, deserves to be noticed as a most praiseworthy publication.

View of the new German Publications advertised in the Catalogue of the Leipsic Michaelmas-Fair.

THE three Faculties, which Kant has lately (in his work "On the Faculty") placed under the control of the fourth, or the philosophical, usually only take breath in summer, that they may be the better able to wield the pen in winter. The already well known theological journals of a HENKE, a TELLER, an EICHHORN, a FLATT, STAUDLIN, AUGUSTI, BAYER, SCHMIDT, &c. go on their measured step, and have unexpectedly received a new colleague. Nor do we look in vain in the Michaelmas Catalogue for the names of EWALD, STOLZ, AMMON, NIEMEYER, RIBBECK, SCHÜDEROF, ZERENNER. The excellent Abbot Salfeld, who has so well deserved of the Hanoverian church by the reformation which he has promoted without noise or disturbance, rapidly continues his "Contributions towards the Knowledge of these Improvements" (for four numbers have already appeared, which contain very useful information to those who wish to become acquainted with the present state of ecclesiastical affairs in the electorate of Hanover); and the now finished "Exempel-buch über den Hanoverischen Katechismus;" as likewise the much improved edition of the exemplary "Popular Hymns," by HOPPENSTÄDT, sufficiently evince, that they are not content with merely wishing to introduce a better state of things.—From the catholic part of Germany, a BONAVENTURA MÜLLER sends forth bitter threnodies on the prevalence of irreligion:

gion; and in Prague, new editions of the life of the renowned patron saint of Bohemia, are published, with cuts, &c. KOKE's "Dissertation on the re-appearance of the Messiah," which obtained the prize from the theological faculty in the university of Göttingen, is likewise advertised for sale in the Catalogue. It often happens that a second augmented and corrected edition of a work of importance is of more value than a dozen spick-and-span new ephemeral productions in the theological department of science. This is undoubtedly the case with respect to the new editions of the venerable REINHARD's "Moral"—Moral Divinity, and the frank and liberal-minded HENKE's "Kirchen-geschichte"—Ecclesiastical History.

The gentlemen of the law will certainly set it down as an agreeable acquisition, that the acute FEUERBACH, of Jena, has favoured us with a "Lehrbuch des Criminal Rechts"—Textbook of Criminal Law; and the very learned REITEMEYER, of Frankfort on the Oder, with an "Allgemeines teutsches Gesetzbuch"—General Code of German Laws.—ZERBONI's "Process," relative to which the opposite party are now publishing some curious documents, has brought forth a counter-piece in Hungary, under the title of "Majestät's Prozesse"—Trials for High Treason.—The Kantian system of jurisprudence, to which even such professors of the law, as had many years ago finally determined upon their plan of instruction, and made a fair copy of their lectures, are forced to direct their attention, on account of the noise made by the partizans of the new school, has been rendered more palatable by the diligent MELLIN, as far as in him lay, by adding marginal notes and indexes. Finally, it likewise deserves to be mentioned, that we may expect soon to see published a separate "Transrhenan Code of Laws," for the German-French citizens in the provinces dismembered from the Germanic empire, towards which much preparatory matter is liberally furnished from Berlin and Coblenz through the medium of journals and magazines.

The *Medical Faculty* may boast of proportionably by far the greatest number of important new productions at the Michaelmas-fair; which, indeed, must not always be estimated according to their bulk and the number of sheets; as for example the two little tracts containing valuable information to the prac-

tioners of the Obstetric Art; entitled, "MARTEN's (of Jena) Kritik der neuesten Geburtszange, nebst Abbildungen einer neuen"—Critical Observations on Obstetrical Forceps of the newest construction, with a representation of one invented by the author; and WIGAND's (of Hamburg) "Beitrag zur Theoretischen Geburts-hilfe"—Contribution towards the Theory of Midwifery.—Not less interesting, in another department of the Science of Medicine, is WARDENBURGS (of Göttingen) Inaugural Dissertation on the "Yellow Fever."—Two Observations, which we found completely confirmed on perusing this new Catalogue, enable us to make various conclusions and conjectures relative to the course which the study of medicine will probably take in Germany. The one is, that, to the great advantage of the science in general, comparative anatomy and general zoonomy continue more and more to gain ground; and, in conjunction with animal chemistry, render broader and broader the basis on which alone the healing art can acquire a firm footing, without endangering its own existence and that of others.—Citizen CUVIER's grand work on Comparative Anatomy, becomes more interesting and valuable to the Germans, by the excellent translation and additions of his disciple and friend, FISCHER of Mentz. Of WIEDEMANN's "Zoological and Zoonomical Magazine" the second number has appeared, to the great satisfaction of those who are accurately acquainted with the excellent plan of the work, and the extensive connections of the Editor; and more numbers will soon follow, as the journal now thrives immediately under his own eye.—As a consequence of these exertions, and of the study of natural history being every where pursued with ardour and activity, we may reckon likewise the more diligent application to the improvement of the veterinary art, of which several proofs appeared in this Catalogue; as for instance, STOLLS' (of Switzerland) "Beobachtungen über die Rindvieh-Pest"—Observations on the Murrain;—ZWIERLEIN's new edition of EXLEBEN's "Lehrbuch über die Vieharznei"—Manual of the Veterinary Art; which, with respect to the excellent plan, has not been surpassed by any succeeding one;—and the economico-veterinary publications of RIEM and REUTER (both of Dresden).—TENNECKER (lieutenant of cavalry in the service of the Elector

Electoral of Saxony), continues to dedicate his leisure hours to the promotion of farriery, and the knowledge of the horse;—and the experienced BOUWING-HAUSEN has provided for next year likewise instruction and entertainment for his numerous readers in his “*Taschenbuch für Pferde-Liebhaber, Pferde-Züchter, &c.*—Pocket-book for Amateurs of Horses, Horse breakers, &c.—The second observation is, that the Brunonian System of Medicine daily gains more profelytes; and many a one, who still hesitates openly to declare his desertion to the standard of excitability, is already in writing and deed a Crypto-Brunonian. The medical schools of Vienna, Bamberg, and Würzburg, seem now to be joined likewise by the younger school of Göttingen; and the orthodox adherents of the old school in Halle, Jena, and Berlin are daily more and more closely pressed by their antagonists. From Vienna, CHARLES WERNER, supported by contributions from others, has sent forth the second volume of his “*Apolo-logy for the Brunonian System;*” RÖSCH-LAUB, the doughty champion of Brown’s Theory, has completed the third volume of his “*Pathogony;*” and from Göttingen, CAPPELL gives us ingenious “*Beiträge zur Beurtheilung des Brownischen Systems*”—Contributions towards an Examination of the Brunonian System; and LIFFMANN endeavours to exhibit it in a new point of view. The “*Journal for Speculative Medicine,*” by SCHELLING of Jena, goes on; and of RITTER’s (of Jena) “*Galvanism,*” the fourth number is announced in the Catalogue. Even HUPELAND, in his “*System of Practical Medicine,*” which was distributed last summer, sheet by sheet, to the students attending his lectures, and completed at Michaelmas, seems to consider it no dishonour to him to approach with gentle steps towards that system.—Mixed with these serious researches, there are not wanting various medical publications of the lighter kind. Dr. REICH, who received a pension from the King of Prussia, for his universal remedy for the fever, and now constantly resides at Berlin, begins to disclose to the world his theory of the fever: and the veteran BALDINGER sends forth a *jeu d’esprit* “*On the Gunpowder of the Cannoneers, and the Emeric powder of the Physicians.*” HUPELAND’s “*Macrobiotic,*” continues to be served up in dishes of various sizes, forms, and tastes. At this

Michaelmas-fair, TIELITZ gives us a Cue thereto; and a “*Temple of Health*” is opened to Ladies and Gentlemen, once a month, in Altenburg.

To the Science of Chemistry, of whose rapid progress, according to the new system, the small Catalogue published at last Michaelmas-fair, likewise furnishes various proofs, it will be of great utility, that of the Tables of the System of Fourcroy, which were drawn up in the year 1799 for the use of the French normal schools, have appeared in two translations, one at Vienna, and another at Coblenz. As every thing here depends upon making the nomenclature correctly correspond in both languages, the edition published by Camessina, in Vienna, is in particular to be recommended for having the German translation and French original printed opposite to one another. At the same time, the so long expected edition of all Fourcroy’s Works is announced from Basle.—The best and last views of Physiology, are furnished by GILBERT’s “*Annals;*” and of Natural History, in VOIGT’s new Magazine, which is continued according to the original plan.—With particular pleasure will the naturalist observe announced in this Catalogue the continuation of BECHSTEIN’s Translation, &c. of Lacepede’s Amphibia, and the second number of RATSCH’s “*Beiträge zur pragmatischen Naturgeschichte*”—Contributions towards a pragmatical History of Nature; which still continues to treat of mineralogy; as likewise the rapid progress of SCHRADER’s “*Botanical Magazine,*” which is very comprehensive and well-conducted, and promises to furnish lasting advantages for the science of Botany.—The greatest activity likewise prevails in promoting practical economy, the knowledge of trades and manufactures and technology; for above one-fourth of the works announced in the Catalogue may be reckoned to belong to this extensive department of political economy. On ACHARD’s Beet-Sugar alone, there appear here again no less than three articles by the inventor himself: and MEDICUS’ “*Pseudo-Acacia,*” sprouts out already in a fifth volume, producing likewise many layers and off-sets towards the physiology of plants.

The armistice, which, to the relief of suffering humanity, held, during a considerable part of the summer, confined in its sheath the sword of the warrior, seems likewise to have somewhat deprived

deprived of their usual activity the pens of political writers. Except some publications relative to Switzerland, *e. g.* "On the former State of Switzerland, by an Eye-witness," and the usual heap of slovenly compilations about Bonaparte, &c. &c. there is hardly any thing announced towards the recent history of the war, and of the cabinets of princes; unless we should reckon as such the "Zwei Einfälle ins Südliche Frankreich, als Vorbereitung zum Studium des wieder-eröffneten Feldzugs"—The Two Invasions of the the South of France, being an Introduction to the Study of the New Campaign that has been opened—which, it is pretended, had been composed, by way of amusement, by a Prussian Officer.—Nor is the prospect more consolatory for the history of States and of Statistics in general. Prussia alone has received some illustration in this respect; the journals of KLEIN and STENGEL continuing to extend the knowledge of the laws and police of that country. A History of the Prussian Monarchy, from the time of its origin, by REITEMEYER, is likewise announced, from whom we may expect to receive something better than a mere compilation, such as are sent forth in such abundance every fair by the book-makers.

Of Travels and Geographical Works there is likewise but a scanty supply; for the tourists by profession, who made excursions during the summer, had not yet been able to get their precious journals ready for the press. One very remarkable and curious journey is announced in the Catalogue, and has since been published by Martini, in Leipzig, viz. DAMBERGER's "Travels in the Interior of Africa," &c. with coloured plates, and a new map, of which very interesting work two English translations have already appeared.—Some doubts having been started about the authenticity of parts of this work, the traveller has been closely examined by some German Literati, who have since publicly sanctioned his narrative.

LINK's "Observations during a Journey through France, Spain, and Portugal," are both instructive and entertaining, and in particular disclose to the public the treasures of nature and art in Portugal.

An important contribution towards the modern History of the Arts, the late learned Bookseller BREITKOPF's "Inquiry concerning the Origin of Playing-cards, the Introduction of Paper made from Linen, and the Art of Engraving

upon Wood," has, quite unexpectedly, made its appearance. Ten sheets of the work had been printed before the author's death: these and his manuscripts have been purchased by the intelligent Mr. ROCH, Bookseller, in Leipzig, and are published by him, with a continuation by himself.

Whilst the public are still waiting with impatience for the fourth volume of the new much enriched and corrected edition of ADELUNG's "Dictionary," the completion of which had been announced in the Leipzig Catalogue several fairs back, they had the satisfaction to receive the fifth part of EBERHARD's "Essay of a General Dictionary of German Synonymes;" a work replete with learning and critical acumen, and whose equal no other language can boast to possess. SCHÜTZ's "Holsteinisches Idioticon," will be considered a valuable acquisition by those who wish to investigate the various Teutonic dialects.—Towards ancient philology the Michaelmas-fair would have yielded nothing at all, had not the second volume of the new edition of SCHÜTZ's "Æschylus" made its appearance, and if the Dutch had not sent some notices to Weidmann (the publisher of the Catalogue); viz. of RUHKENIUS' improved edition of "Scheller's Lexicon," RAU's two interesting "Discourses on the Poetry of the Arabs, of Homer, and of Ossian;" and NIEUHOFF's "Treatise on the best Mode of Studying."—In Archæology, BÖTTIGER's "Dissertation on the Masks representing Furies," with coloured plates, seems to promise some entertainment to those who are fond of such enquiries.

Some excellent materials are provided for SCHLICHTEGROLL's "Necrology," in several Biographies which appeared at the Michaelmas-fair.—HEYNE has given us, in his pithy manner, "Eulogies on two venerable deceased Members of the Göttingen Academy of Sciences, Gattener and Kästner." A sketch of the "Life and Merits of Büsch" has appeared, taken in part from his own Confessions." A Vienna literato has published an "Eulogy on Count Hartig;" EGGERS, a "Delineation of the Merits of the great Bernstorff;" ZIEGERLEIN, a "Character of Ferronze, Prime-minister of the Duke of Brunswick;" and MEYER has erected a literary Monument to the Memory of Hefs, the celebrated Swiss Painter.—HIRSCHING goes on with his "Necrology of the 18th Century;" and LAHDE with his "Portraits of eminent Danes."

Most

Most numerous again are the productions in the field of the Belles-Lettres. But we fear there are many tares and empty ears mixed with the good corn.—The most valuable production, however, in this department of literature is not mentioned in the Catalogue; and yet it is the work to which we might venture to promise a longer existence than to any other whose title is there recorded—and even true immortality, as far as the language of Germany can ensure immortality to one of her classical writers. Götschen, a Bookseller in Leipzig, whose splendid editions are in the hands of every book-collector in Europe, has published, last Michaelmas-fair, two volumes of WIELAND's "Aristippus," either separately, or as the 35th and 36th vol. of all his Works. At the end of a literary career of almost fifty years, the venerable poet Wieland, blending with the full-grown strength of mature age the eternal youth of his inexhaustible fancy, transports us in these Letters, as by enchantment, into the most shining period of ancient Greece. There is nothing of fiction in these letters, yet a spirit of poetry pervades them; and the Germans may confidently venture to place them by the side of the celebrated "Travels of the Younger Anacharsis."—M. VON MEYER has favoured the public with a singular epic poem, entitled "Tobias;" and a Mr. LANGNER has at the same time sent forth "Winter and Spring,"—and "A Messiah long after Klopstock's Messiah." But we doubt whether the Messiahs after Klopstock will meet with a more favourable reception among the Germans than the Iliads after Homer did among the Greeks.—Not inconsiderable is the number of Poets who have converted their Muses into sheaf-binders; or, in other words, who have published collections of their dispersed poems. Besides SOPHIA MEREAU's, which belong to an earlier period, there appeared collections of Poems by SEUMER by FREDERIKA BRUN, of Copenhagen, by MÜCHLER, with chalcographical decorations, and by VON WEISENBURG. The last-mentioned are particularly deserving of notice. VOSS and SCHILLER's poetical Almanacks no longer appear; and experience only can shew, whether the new Austrian and Westphalian "Calendars of the Muses" will, in some measure, indemnify us for the loss of their esteemed predecessors.—Of translations, likewise, there is no want.—

RHODE, of Berlin, has published a free rythmical translation of Ossian; and MÜLLER, of Leipzig, has transfused into German iambs the celebrated "Georgiques," of Delille; the twelve editions of which in French had in Germany likewise an incredibly rapid sale,

The 600 circulating libraries and reading societies in Germany had hardly been able properly to arrange on their shelves the excessive crowd of novels and romances which appeared last Easter; when a fresh troop of 106 new comers pour in upon them from the autumnal Fair; besides many others, which had concealed themselves among the main-body*. We have lately seen announced a *Letterwriter by means of dice*, teaching, how, with the assistance of 99 small cards, a person might compose most charming little ingenious epistles, without being under the necessity of stretching in the least the fibres of the brain. On reading this advertisement, incredulous folks shook their head: but they will soon be convinced of the unreasonableness of their incredulity, if they take a view of the wonderful swarm of novels and romances announced in the Catalogue; for if two-thirds of them have not been thrown together merely by the fingers, without the assistance of the head, surely blind chance itself is become invincible necessity, and—on the faro-table check is played. The words *as he is* and *as he should be* have become a fashionable addition to the titles of many of these ephemeral productions; and we might, in like manner, divide all the works announced under this head in the Catalogue into *such as they are*, and *such as they should be*. To the first class, alas! belong at least seven-eighths of the whole troop; and among them the terrorists and hectorists, or *ghost and robber-romances*, still take the lead, notwithstanding the keen shafts of ridicule aimed at them in the witty romance, entitled, "Kurt von Krötenstein," and even in defiance to an order issued by his Imperial majesty, on the 10th of January, 1800. Here again we have *terrible Apartments*, *Stone Statues of the Mother*, and *Twins of Wolfsmountain*. A Madame VON WAL-

* In the Leipzig Catalogue, novels and plays are arranged under a separate head: some authors, who are ashamed of this company, contrive, by giving a doubtful title to their works, to procure them a place among the other productions advertised, which are arranged alphabetically.

LENRODT, who has likewise written a continuation to Schiller's "Robbers," gives us likewise in "Charles Moor," a romance, "a picture of exalted human nature, being a counter-part to Rinaldo Rinaldini." At the side of the men of terror, the *Clowns*, or *Jack-puddings* range themselves; such as CRAMER's "Fat Jack;" "The Journey to the Wedding," and the "Lives and Sayings of celebrated Court Jesters." The Magazine of Literature in Leipzig, and other similar institutes, provide plenty of anti-vestal productions, such as "Celestina's Garters;" "Scenes of Exaltation," to which we may assign a place next to the *Clowns*. Now follow, with tearful eyes, the "Family-scenes," and the whole tribe of moral lamentations, of which this fair furnished a superabundant supply. There are "Boys and Youths as they should be;" "Men, as they are;" "Mirrors for Princes," &c. &c. The above are specimens of the romances and novels *as they are*: but how insignificant is the number of those of the second class, or *as they should be*. With pleasure we here observe, "Murad," by ANTONY WALL; and "Zoflora, or the good Negroes," which was, till now, withheld from the reading world by an unlucky run upon the bookseller who had undertaken to publish them, having been sealed up among the rest of his effects. We are happy to be able to announce to the admirers of LAFONTAINE the publication of his "Life of a poor Country Curate, written by himself," in two parts—an excellent counter-piece to the Vicar of Wakefield. In the list of dramas, we already notice an "Antonio Caduti," in iambics, probably a forerunner of a whole host of similar works, which the example of two eminent dramatic writers, Schiller and Kotzebue, threatens to produce.

In these autumnal stubble-fields of German literature, the attentive gleaner may likewise pick up among the many empty straws of the fashionable Kantian philosophy some sound and full ears. Every thing indeed must submit to be stretched on the critical rack of the alone-saving philosophy; and consequently many most ridiculous blunders are unavoidable. From the "Kritik des Amicisten Ordens," to the "Ideal eines Katechismus zur kritischen Bearbeitung eines Katechismus," by a Roman-catholic clergyman, we observe many *fragmenta ideuncularum*, to borrow an expression from a title-page, which may be rec-

koned among the enigmas of the Michaelmas-catalogue now before us. The Jena "Doctrine of Science," continues to thrive and push forth fresh shoots in its native soil. The Ex-benedictine SCHAD has thence given us his "Sketch of the Doctrine of Science;" and SCHLEGEL opens his lectures with a dissertation on "Transcendental Idealism." From the pen of KANT himself, the Catalogue announces a "Manual of Logic;" and his indefatigable advocate RÄTZE defends the Kantian doctrine of free-will against the latest objections. Remarkable is the tendency of the Catholic part of Germany towards the critical philosophy. At Salzburg, HARTL has published an "Introduction to a general Science of Education," according to the principles of the Doctrine of Science; and HÖFER, "a Dissertation on the Kantian Hermeneutic, according to Meyer's Interpretation." Fichte has found in HEYNIG a very formidable antagonist indeed, if his weapons be as keen as the title of his book. But what we may pronounce the most valuable new production in this department of literature, though not mentioned in the Catalogue, is FICHTE's "Geschlossener Handels-staat." The scope of this work, equally important for the wants of the present times, and for the improvement of the science, is to exhibit the principles on which commerce ought to be founded, in a state constituted according to justice and reason; and to point out the means, by which the existing states may place commerce on a footing conformable to these principles. If we take a view on the one side of the limitations of trade, and on the other, of the immense heaps of paper-money, and weigh well the causes of the long duration of the most destructive of all wars, it will be obvious that this work, published at this period at Berlin, may have some connection with the political schemes of the cabinets of some of the northern powers.

The titles of no less than 60 almanacks and pocket-books appear in the Catalogue. There are almanacks for every science, and for amateurs of every kind. And yet whole families of these Lilliputian productions of literature, as, for instance, the whole supply which is published at Berlin, by Unger, for the Prussian dominions. Though this rage for almanacks may be considered as a disease of the public mind, and is, in some respects, prejudicial to the cause of solid learning: yet, on the other hand, it must be

be owned, that, in another point of view, this fashionable folly is entitled to indulgence. These pocket-books often communicate the results of long and laborious researches relative to scientific objects, and bring them from the inaccessible schools of the learned into the circles of common life. In proof of this assertion, we refer our readers to VON ZACH's excellent View of Astronomy, published in the Gotha Pocket-book, to the Almanack for Chemists and Apothecaries, to BÜSCH's Almanack for Inventions, to Dr. KILLIAN's Pocket-book for Physicians and Non-physicians, &c. &c. In the belles-lettres, they have this advantage, that their very form and size is an antidote against the hereditary failing of the German writers, their all-exhausting prolixity and circumstantiality. This year too, the Tübingen Pocket Calendar for Ladies, Stampels Aglaia, the Göttingen Calendar of Romances, and a collection published at Prague, contain the sweetest floscules of the field of polite literature. These pocket-books might likewise be made to diffuse a better taste for the fine arts, if artists of eminence would take the pains to give us in so small a compass copies of the master-pieces of modern art, &c. such as in the pocket-book published by Vieweg, in Brunswick, we find some of the celebrated paintings by Raphael, Guido, Dominichino, Andrea Sacchi, and Annibal Caracci, which have been brought to Paris; and in the Pocket-book for the Arts and Humour, published by Cramer, in Cologne, of other celebrated pieces. This year, too, many a speculating bookseller has put his wits to the rack to cook up some high-

seasoned dish for the already overgorged almanack buyers, or at least to attract their attention by a tempting bill of fare. No less than ten such dishes have been prepared expressly for the ladies. Oehmigke, junior, of Berlin, besides the Almanack for Gamesters, furnished the Feast of Lovers, a pocket-book for young people, probably cooked up in the same clean kitchen whence he sent forth, at Michaelmas-fair, the fourth supplement to his Greek Gynæology. Sommer and Co. of Leipzig, of whose manufacture alone half a dozen of calendars appear, has likewise provided one for *billiard-players*; and Maurer, a pocket-book for *smokers and snuff-takers*. Nor is dear Love forgotten; to Love, too, an almanack has been dedicated. The whole motley train is closed by an *Apotheosis Almanack*!

Many, however, and some of them very valuable publications, which appeared last autumn, have, from various causes, have been omitted in the Catalogue. We shall mention here only the *second* volume of the "Commentary on the New Testament," by Dr. PAULUS, of Jena; TISCHBEIN's "Homeric Pictures," with explanations, by HEYNE; and a work unique in its kind, NEMMICH's "Dictionary of Manufactures and Merchandize;" the second and concluding volume of which has been published, to the great satisfaction of all those who know how to value so meritorious and indispensable a work. The learned bookseller NICOLAI's profoundly erudite "History of Wigs," with 60 plates, has likewise been omitted in the Catalogue.

RETROSPECT OF THE PROGRESS OF FRENCH LITERATURE DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS.

HISTORY.

"De Devoir de l'Historien de bien considérer le Caractère, &c." Of the Duty of the Historian to contemplate the Character and the Genius of every Age, while deciding on the great Men who have then flourished; a discourse which was crowned by the Royal Academy of Inscriptions, Belles Lettres, History, and Antiquities, at Stockholm, in March, 1800. By Portalis, junr. 1 vol. 8vo. Paris.

The author of this treatise is the son of a man who has long distinguished himself in the republic of letters, and he appears desirous of emulating his re-

spectable father. He begins by pointing out the importance of history.

"Without the memory of the past," says he, "man, a stranger to himself, remains ignorant of his own existence; day succeeds day, without being connected together, and his recollection alone contains the record of his whole life. History, on the contrary, is the record of the human race; it unites ages with ages, and preserves the filiation of nations; it is the common link of the great family of mankind; it instructs the nations relative to their origin, their progress, and their grandeur; in one word, it reveals to them all that they have

have been, the better to point out what they ought to be.

“What an important task is assigned to the historian! Placed on the limits of the two worlds, he waits until time and death shall have chosen their victims. —Yesterday that man did not exist; he shall disappear to-morrow, and yet his actions, which cease also to exist, are impressed with the seal of immortality.

“It belongs to the historian to pronounce on the merits of human actions; it is he who, in the first instance, holds as it were the balance of the divinity; equity ought, therefore, to preside at his decisions: it is his province to weigh the suffrages, to examine the witnesses, and to listen amidst the silence of the tombs, where the passions are buried, to the voice of virtue, which lives for ever.—”

The work now before us presupposes a long series of studies and reflections. While tracing the duties of the historian, the author himself has profoundly meditated on the subject. His style, which is elevated, reminds us of the manner of Thomas.

“*Histoire des principaux Evénemens du Règne de Frédéric Guillaume II. &c.*” History of the principal events of the Reign of Frederick-William II. King of Prussia, and a Political Account of Europe, from 1786 to 1796 (4th year of the French Republic), containing a Summary of the Revolutions of Holland, of Brabant, of Poland, and of France. By L. P. Segur, the elder, ex-ambassador. 3 vols. 8vo. 1220 pages; Paris, on vellum paper, 24 livres.

The subjects and events discussed in this work are, perhaps, the most important that ever occurred in the annals of the universe. In the first volume, Segur, after an excellent introduction, presents his readers with an interesting comparison between the occurrences of ancient and modern history. He then exhibits a picture of the manners of the inhabitants of Germany, and having taken a view of the princes of the house of Brandenburg, he gives a brief analysis of the reign of Frederick the Great.

The work itself commences with an account of the political state of Europe, when Frederick-William ascended the throne. Having drawn his character, and noticed the intrigues of his court, he recounts the particulars of the celebrated journeys of Catharine and Joseph into the Crimea, and also of the war which, according to him, took place between the

Turks and Russians, in consequence of the arts resorted to by the courts of London and Berlin. He then passes on to the troubles in Poland, and concludes by an abridged relation of the revolution in Holland.

The second volume embraces the events which ensued immediately after that memorable epoch, particularly the negotiations of France with Russia, Austria, and Spain, in order to form a coalition that might counterbalance the league of the Prussians, Dutch, Turks, Poles, and Swedes.

After giving an account of the Anglo-Prussian league, of the war between Gustavus III. and Catharine, of the first revolution of Poland, and of the preparations for war on the part of the King of Prussia against the Emperor, the author conducts his readers back to France, whose situation at this epoch he describes; and having examined the causes which produced and annihilated the feudal system, as well as engendered the revolution, he explores the most memorable events that have occurred since that epoch, as well as the struggle between the various parties, until the acceptance of the constitution of 1791.

In the course of the following chapter he recounts the particulars of the revolution in Brabant. He notices the influence of the French revolution, and the emigration of the nobility and clergy on the politics of Europe; he then develops the causes which changed the system of Frederick-William, and produced the convention of Reichenbach, as well as the treaties of Sistow and Warcla. Next ensues an account of the progress of the republican party in France, of the decadence of the constitutional party, of the negotiations at Pilnitz, &c. &c. This volume is terminated with the particulars of the revolution of the 10th of August, of the massacres of September, of the foundation of the French republic, of the invasion of the Prussians, and the ever memorable retreat of Frederick-William.

The history of the national convention, the trial of Louis XVI. the disputes between the Gironde and the Mountain, the revolution of the 31st of May, the tyranny and the subsequent punishment of Robespierre, the victories of the French, and their conquests, together with what is here termed “the intrigues and ambition of the English ministry:” these furnish sufficient materials for the last volume.

“Instruction

"Instruction sur l'Histoire de France & sur l'Histoire Romaine, &c." Instruction relative to the French and Roman Histories, &c. 2 vols. 12mo. Paris.

Both teachers and heads of families have been long acquainted with this abridgment, which is considered as one of the best elementary works in the French language; and the Germans, who are allowed to rival, if not to excel, any nation in Europe, in respect to writings destined for the education of youth, have repeatedly imitated it.

It has been asserted that there are no fewer than sixteen thousand publications on the history of France, a great portion of which are of no utility whatever; it is, therefore, a matter of considerable importance, to be able to point out a treatise worthy of the notice of parents, and the perusal of children.

"Notice historique, sur le Sauvage de l'Aveiron, &c." An historical Notice relative to the Savage of Aveiron, and some other Individuals who have been discovered in Forests, at different epochs. By J. B. BONNATERRE, Professor of Natural History in the central School of the Department of Aveiron. An 8vo. pamphlet. Paris.

This pamphlet contains the *process-verbal* relative to one of the most important facts that have occurred in the physical and philosophical history of man. J. B. Bonnaterre, a naturalist of considerable reputation, appears on this, as on former occasions, to sustain the character of an enlightened philosopher, equally averse from scepticism on one hand, and credulity on the other; we are inclined, therefore, to listen with greater confidence to whatever he relates respecting the history of the young savage: he also compares its customs, habits, and peculiarities, with those of the savages of Lithuania, Hanover, &c. and pleads the cause of truth, with his usual ability, before the tribunal of philosophy.

"Le Mont-Joux; ou, le Mont St. Bernard, &c." Mount Joux, or the Mount St. Bernard, an Historical Discourse, read before the Philotechnical Society, on the 20th Messidor of the Year 8; to which is added a letter from M. MURITH, a monk residing on the mountain St. Bernard, describing the manner in which his brethren educate dogs, for the purpose of discovering the travellers lost in the snow. 8vo.

The most interesting part of this tract is that in which the monk describes the

daily peregrinations of his brethren in succession, during the prevalence of snow, and the sagacity of the dogs trained by them for the purpose of discovering such unfortunate travellers as may have lost their way during a storm.

LEGISLATION AND POLITICS.

"La véritable Constitution Française, &c." The real French Constitution deduced from the fundamental Principles which have governed France from the Reign of Charlemagne, until 1789; by a Deputy from the Clergy of Paris to the States General of 1789. 2 vols. 8vo. 1799.

The author of this treatise professes a wish to conciliate a regal government with public liberty, and for this purpose he allows that some changes are necessary in the ancient constitution. He is desirous to preserve, however, all the fundamental principles, or rather the *usurpations* of the monarchical government, more especially the monstrous absurdity of a king, the sole depositary of the legislative and the executive powers! He also stipulates for the hereditary descent of the crown from male to male, according to primogeniture, and the dominion of the catholic religion to the exclusion of all others, that alone "being capable of exercising public and solemn worship." There are to be three political orders: the clergy, the nobility, and the third estate, divided into three separate chambers, distinct and independent of each other, but the States General are only to be convoked every five years, for the purpose of fixing the ordinary imposts.

It is not a little remarkable, however, that with a strong bias on the part of the learned author to the ancient despotism, he yet proposes that every Frenchman, on attaining the age of manhood, is to take an oath to be faithful "to the nation, the law, and the king."

"Tableau Historique & Politique de la Dissolution, &c." An historical and political Description of the Dissolution and Re-establishment of the English Monarchy, containing the Period between the years 1625 and 1702. By the Citizen J. CHAS.

The author endeavours to trace a similarity between the revolutions of England and those of France, and wishes to deduce the rational expectation of an equal portion of liberty and happiness to the French republic, as has occurred to the English nation.

"Coup-

"Coup-d'oeil politique sur l'Europe, &c." A political Survey of Europe, at the Close of the Eighteenth Century, by J. B. a French citizen, 2 vols. 8vo. Paris.

The author of this political survey divides his work into two parts. In the first he sketches the situation of France, from the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle to the present period, and while reviewing the conduct of the other powers, he considers England and Austria as the cause of the present disastrous war. He afterwards examines the novel situation into which France has been thrown by the revolution, and points out the importance of that republic in the new system of Europe.

The second part contains a variety of remarks on the different states of Europe, so far as they may be connected with France, and also as to their relative situations in respect to each other.

It is the aim and intention of the author, in the present work, to disculpate France from all share in the origin of hostilities, and to throw the crimes of the revolutionary contest on the ambition of the two powers mentioned above. Whether this be the case or not, it is evident that the propositions for a general peace, contained in the project here announced, would leave all Europe at the mercy of the new republic, which would be thus rendered the arbitress of the destinies of other nations, in consequence of the preponderance she would necessarily attain.

While alluding to the times of Robespierre, the author descants with much eloquence "on those horrible days when the holiest of all ties were broken, and every thing that connected man with humanity was dissolved; when accusation was considered as a virtuous act, and perfidy a proof of *civisme*; when our oppressors, while proclaiming their frightful principles, covered a country heretofore beloved by Heaven with a veil of blood, and consecrated their destructive *dogma* by means of an equality of ruin and misfortunes. What a disastrous period, when the number of victims wearied out the arms of the executioners, and when man, amidst our most populous cities, was more alone than in the recesses of a desert; when the solitude, the terror, and the silence of the tomb reigned every where around; when it was dangerous to lament the death of a father or of a son, and the young widow

dared not to weep at the untimely fate of her late husband! Ah! let us efface, if possible," adds he, "the remembrance of those calamitous times!!!"

"Idée des Abus existans dans l'Ordre de proceder en Matière criminelle, &c." An Idea of the existing Abuses, in respect to criminal Proceedings, and of the Means of remedying them; by G. * * * *, Substitute to the Commissary of the Government of the Criminal Tribunal of the Seine; 12mo. Paris.

The ancient criminal jurisprudence of France was administered in so unbecoming and shameful a manner, that its glaring defects, added to its notorious partiality and injustice, contributed not a little to bring about the revolution. Accordingly, when that event took place, the cry of the whole nation resounded in favour of a new code, and new forms of proceeding; juries were, therefore, appointed in imitation of similar tribunals in this country, and it was hoped that the day had arrived, when the life and property of a Frenchman would be so fenced in by just and wise laws, that innocence should remain inviolable, and crime be alone punished.

This indeed, has, in some degree, taken place, but yet it appears, from the work now before us, that the institution of juries has not been, as yet, organized in a proper manner; that the choice of the jurymen depends too much on the discretion of the officers of government; and, in short, that the police of this department is so badly regulated, that instead of vice being subject to immediate punishment, it too often escapes with impunity, and returns to the commission of new crimes.

"Partage de l'Europe, &c." The Partition of Europe, or moral, geographical, and political Observations on the Situation of the natural Limits and the Interests of all the States of Europe, which may serve as the Basis to a Treaty of Peace. By an Inhabitant of the Banks of the Rhine. Paris.

The author of this pamphlet considers "the course of great rivers and chains of mountains as the barriers which nature has placed between the different countries of the universe." He accordingly wishes, that in the negotiations for a general peace, this grand distinction may not be overlooked.

"Aux Helvetiens, sur leurs Malheurs, &c." To the Helvetians, on their Misfortunes,

Misfortunes, and the Means of terminating them. By AUGUSTUS MONNIER. 1 vol. 8vo.

This is an address from a Helvetian patriot to his countrymen, in which he exhibits the most marked detestation to tyranny, and the authors of the ills that desolate his now unhappy country.

"Examen politique sur les Emigrés, &c." A political Examination of the situation of the Emigrants, in which it is proved that a solid peace cannot be made, without an amnesty in their favour, and also that their return would be highly politic.

This pamphlet, which is published at Paris, appears to be the production of some unfortunate emigrant, who attempts to prove that France cannot exist without its ancient nobility and clergy.

MEDICINE.

"Experiences sur la Circulation observée, &c." Experiments on the Circulation observed throughout the Vascular System; on the Phenomena attendant on the Circulation of the Blood, independently of the Action of the Heart; on the Pulsation of the Arteries, &c. A work translated from the Italian of Professor SPALLANZANI, with notes, and also an account of the literary life of the author. By J. TOURDES, Doctor of Medicine in the University of Montpellier.

The only original part of this work is the life of Spallanzani, which is prefixed, in the manner of a preface. The author possessed the inestimable advantage of knowing, and living in intimacy with, the abbé himself.

England boasts of the honour of the discovery of the circulation of the blood. Haller attempted to explain the *phenomenon*, and regulate it by means of fixed laws; but it was Spallanzani who exhibited the completest theory of the mechanism. The professor of Pavia repeated his experiments under every possible form, in order to ascertain the *modus operandi* on the part of nature, and these, in the present instance, amounted to no less than 332, a number which would have affrighted any ordinary man.

"Traité des Fièvres et des Inflammations," &c. A Treatise on Fevers and Inflammations, by JOSEPH QUARIN, Physician to the Emperor Joseph II. &c. translated from the Latin, by J. B. EMONNOT, Doctor of Physic, with Notes by the translator. Paris. 2 vols. 8vo.

This work, after enjoying the highest reputation both in Germany and Italy, is now translated into the French language, and will undoubtedly be consulted by students as a book containing established principles on the science of medicine. Perhaps the highest eulogium that can be paid to it, is the mention that it was always on the table of Vic. d'Azir.

"Dissertation sur les Fièvres pernicieuse," &c. A Dissertation on malignant Intermittent Fevers; by J. L. ALEBERT, Physician, and member of several learned societies.

Dr. Alebert, on the present occasion, has imitated the improved analytical method of citizen Pinel in his "*Nosographie Philosophique, ou Méthode de l'Analyse appliquée à la Médecine.*" While he has omitted nothing essential in the history of the present disease, he has at the same time pointed out, with great precision, the nature, the causes, and the cure, of intermittent malignant fevers.

"Traité des Maladies Veneriennes," &c. A Treatise on Venereal Maladies, by ANDREW VACCA BERLINGHIERI, Doctor of Medicine, and Professor of Anatomy at Pisa. 1 vol. 8vo.

This work, which is divided into eight chapters, may be considered as a manual for young surgeons.

"Avis aux Mères," &c. Advice to Mothers, relative to the most important Points in the Physical Education of Children during their tender Years. Translated from the German of HUFFELAND, Professor of Medicine in the University of Jena. Francfort on the Mein.

Huffeland has already distinguished himself by another work, entitled "The Art of prolonging Human Life," a circumstance which will, of course, dispose the public to think favourably of the present.

"De la Peste, ou les Epoque's mémorables de ce Fleau, &c."—Of the Plague, or the memorable Epochs of this Scourge of Humanity, with the Means of guarding against its Effects; 2 vols. 8vo.

These two volumes contain the history of the most dreadful calamity to which mankind is subject; as also the best means of cure hitherto discovered.

"Mémoire sur la Peripneumonie Chronique, &c."—A Memoir on the Chronic Peripneumony; or, the *Pneumonia Pulmonalis* which affects the Cows kept in the Cow-houses of Paris. By J. B. HUYARD, Veterinary Surgeon, Member of the National Institute of France, or

of the Council of Agriculture, to the Minister of the Home Department, &c.

It is a fact well ascertained, that the cows of Paris are attacked with a pulmonary consumption, of which this work indicates the symptoms and the cure; while the author at the same time animadverts on the consequences arising from the use of milk, proceeding from diseased cows, by the sick, &c. The whole is terminated by an advertisement, and regulations of the society of agriculture.

"De l'Influence des Passions, &c."—Of the Influence of the Passions of the Mind, in Diseases of the Body, and the Means of correcting their bad Effects. By C. J. TISSOT, Physician, superior Officer of Health to the French armies. 1 vol. 8vo, about 300 pages. Paris, Strasbourg, and Francfort on the Mein.

This work, which is divided into three parts, is the production of a physician, who holds a high situation in the medical department of the French armies, and is preceded by an introduction.

Part I. Contains a moral table, with correspondent remarks relative to a state of health and sickness: the author then treats of the passions which usually appertain to a certain specified age, sex, temperament, condition, and mode of life.

In Part II. he considers the effect of the passions in general, in respect to maladies; then, of each malady in particular: and in

Part III. he gives a dissertation on the means of either correcting or anticipating their bad effects.

In respect to the science of medicine, this must be allowed to be a useful work; and it is still more interesting in a moral point of view, as it holds out an inducement to watch over the passions, and to regulate them by the most powerful of all considerations which can possibly affect a man—that of his own preservation.

This work has been already translated into German, by J. G. Breiting.

FINE ARTS.

"Iconologie Élémentaire, &c."—Elementary Iconology, adorned with 208 engraved figures, 4 vols. 12mo. and 4 vols. 4to. Paris.

This elementary treatise, on the science of images, figures, or statues, is highly necessary, not only to artists, but to all who are desirous of being acquainted with the explanations of the monuments, the medals, and the engraved stones of antiquity.

Previously to the appearance of the present publication, the work of CÉSAR RIPA, an Italian author of some note, on the same subject, was generally consulted; but the author was deficient in point of taste, and did not seem to be aware, that in order to render allegory the universal language of all nations, it ought first to be rendered intelligible. At length the ingenious GRAVELOT, after studying the works of Raphael, Rubens, Le Poussin, and Lebrun, formed the plan of a new treatise on "Iconology," but death prevented him from finishing his work, which, however, is now completed under the superintendence of M. Cochin, heretofore perpetual secretary of the Royal Academy of Painting.

"Elemens de Perspective pratique, &c."—Elements of practical Perspective, for the Use of Artists; to which are added, Advice and Instruction to a Pupil, relative to Painting and Landscape. By P. H. VALENCIENNES, Painter, and Member of the Polytechnical Society, of the Society of Sciences and Arts at Paris, &c. 1 vol. 4to. of 700 pages, with 35 plates. Paris.

This elementary treatise is unlike those which are calculated to fatigue and disgust the mind of the student, by a reference to a multitude of geometrical operations.

The first and second chapters contain preliminary notions relative to geometry and perspective; and the third, fourth, and fifth, treat of the operations necessary for assigning to plans and elevations their proper points of perspective. In the sixth we are presented with an abridged method of operating in perspective; and the seventh contains observations on the reflection of objects placed in water. The application of linear perspective to painting is the subject of the eighth chapter; and the four last treat of the perspective of theatres and gardens.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Leçons d'Anatomie comparée, de G. Cuvier, &c."—Lessons on Comparative Anatomy, by G. Cuvier, Member of the National Institute, Professor in the College of France, and the Central School of the Pantheon. Collected and published with the consent and assistance of the author, by C. DUMERIL, Chief Assistant in the Anatomical Laboratory of the Medical School of Paris, 2 large vols. in 8vo. of about 700 pages each, with 8 plates, containing the classification of the

the mammiferæ, the birds, reptiles, fishes, molluscæ, insects, &c.

The first volume of these very popular lectures contains an account of the organs of motion; the second is dedicated to the organs of sensation. The author treats in succession of the bones and muscles which compose each portion of the body; the brain, the nerves, and the organs of sound, which are comparatively estimated with regard to man, and all the various classes of animals. In that lesson which has the eye for its object, Cuvier examines each of the membranes, and all the humours, as well as the nerves, the muscles, the glands, &c. Every lecture is preceded by a physiological dissertation on the particular organs, &c. while, on the other hand, the anatomist takes occasion to enter into general views relative to the animal œconomy and its laws.

The facts contained in these two volumes exceed, in point of number, all those hitherto collected on the science of comparative anatomy. The first volume is terminated by a variety of synoptic tables of the various classes of animals, and the *genera* are arranged according to the author's own peculiar method.

"Connoissance de la Mythologie, &c."

—A Mode of obtaining a Knowledge of Mythology, by question and answer, 1 vol. 12mo.

This is the tenth edition, and therefore merits notice on account of its popularity.

Voyage dans l'Empire de Flore, &c."

—A Journey through the Empire of Flora; or, Elements of Botany; 2 vols. 8vo.

The first volume contains a description of the various systems of Tournefort, Linnæus, and Jussieu: and the second presents us with an account of the immense collection to be found in the national garden of plants.

"Dictionnaire Raisonné de Physique, &c."—A Dictionary of Natural Philosophy, by M. J. BRISSON, Member of the Natural Institute of Sciences and Arts, and Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in the Central Schools of Paris: second edition, revised, corrected, and augmented by the author, 6 vols. 4to. with one 4to. volume of plates. Paris.

This is a work of great reputation, and is now rendered still more valuable than before, in consequence of the recent augmentations and corrections of the author.

"Encore un Tableau de Paris, &c."

—Another Picture of Paris, by HEN-
ZION: 1 vol. 12mo.

We are told that Paris is an immense city, shapeless in respect to figure, abounding with whatever is marvellous; imposing, on account of its extent, and possessing all the majesty of chaos:—it is an abridgment of the universe, and a monstrous mixture of sublime beauties and revolting defects. The present volume contains forty-eight chapters, some of which are very short, and the whole is destitute of either order or arrangement. It may be considered as a sentimental journey through Paris; but the author is not always lucky enough to equal our Sterne. While speaking of Madame Tallien, he observes quaintly enough, that "she resembles oil, which always swims at top!"

"Traité élémentaire et complet d'Ornithologie, &c."—An elementary and complete Treatise on Ornithology; or, the Natural History of Birds. By F. M. DAUDIN, Member of the Society of Natural History of Paris: 3 vols. 4to. with plates.

Of this splendid work, which appears in numbers, three volumes have been already published, containing no less than one hundred and forty engravings. The author, F. M. Daudin, proposes a new plan of arrangement to Naturalists, by which the classification is made to depend on the conformation of the organs, as pointed out by him in a preliminary discourse. Paris.

"Procès de François Duval, &c."—

The Trial of Francis Duval, born deaf and dumb, who was accused of a Burglary, and tried and acquitted for the same. Taken literally in short-hand, by J. B. J. BRETON, Stenographer.

Francis Duval, who was brought up under the care of the celebrated Sicard, defended himself by means of a friend on the following grounds:

1st. That his conduct, in general, was irreproachable; and

2d. That he was ignorant of civil institutions.

This acquittal occasioned a general expression of joy.

"De l'Esprit des Choses; ou, Coup-d'œil Philosophique sur la Nature des Êtres, et sur l'Objet de leur Existence, &c."—On the Spirit of Things, and the Object of their Existence; a work in which man is considered as the resolution of all enigmas. By the Unknown Philosopher.

This

This "unknown philosopher" has interlarded his publication with such a profusion of new words, and quaint phrases, that it is extremely difficult to comprehend either his sentiments or allusions.

After combating atheism, in such a superficial manner as to be but little formidable to atheists, he contemplates the melancholy situation of the human race, in consequence of the *fall* of Adam, and describes all the actions of mankind as a perpetual labour to attain that perfection which we should otherwise have a right to aspire to.

This visionary considers the existence of *woman* as a proof of our degradation, and affects to be extremely piqued that he should have been born of one. Nay, he supposes that at the day of judgment the females must change their sex before they are admitted to participate in our happiness!

While treating of dancing, he observes "that the dance is an image of that liberty which man would enjoy provided he were disengaged from those material trammels to which he is subjected; the motions that result from this exercise, are so many efforts in order to attain a region less inert than the earth, and enjoy that perpetual agility for which he was destined."

"De l'Homme."—On Man; a detached chapter belonging to a work on the different modes of social organization. Paris.

The history of this "biped" is no other than the history of his passions, his vices, and his errors, which being amalgamated with the composition of man in society, enter into the formation of the social organization, whatever mode may be adopted for that purpose. This chapter contains only thirty-two pages, which by some will be considered as a very small portion of matter, on so vast a subject!

The author begins by comparing men to animals; and affects, that the former, with all their power, are unable to attain any thing equal to the instinct of the latter. Animals according to him are *perfect*; man only *perfectible*: he possesses no state of nature, and his life is naturally artificial."

"Nouveaux Dialogues des Morts, &c."—New Dialogues of the Dead, between the most famous Personages of the French Revolution, and several celebrated Men, both ancient and modern, who died before

that Epoch. To which are added, other Dialogues, between great living Personages, who have either remained in France, or emigrated from it, &c. By F. PAGES. Paris.

This volume contains eighteen dialogues between the dead, and eight more between the living. The *Dramatis Personæ* of the first, are Demosthenes and Mirabeau; Charles I. and Louis XVI.; Catiline and Robespierre; Danton and Couthon; Bailly and Malesherbes; Racine and Roucher; Barnave and Brissot, &c.

The living personages consist of Pitt and Fox; the Cardinal Mauri and the Grand-Master of Malta; Lafayette and Dumouriez; Pichegru and Suwarrow, &c. &c.

"Dictionnaire Universel de Geographie," &c.—An Universal Dictionary of Commercial Geography. By JACQUES PEUCHET, author of the Dictionary of Police, of the Methodical Encyclopædia, &c. 5 vols. 4to. Paris.

This extensive work is intended as a manual for the commercial men of France. The introduction contains a very excellent historical description of the progress of navigation, commerce, agriculture, manufactures, &c.

"Histoire Naturelle des Salamandres de France," &c. The Natural History of the Salamanders of France, to which is prefixed a Methodical Table of other indigenous Reptiles; by P. A. LATREILLE, associate-member of the National Institute, of the Philomatic Society, and the Society of Natural History of Paris, as well as those of Sciences, *Belles Lettres*, and Arts, at Bourdeaux. 1 vol. in 8vo. 120 pages, adorned with seven illuminated plates. Paris.

This work, which is the first of the kind, consists,

1. Of a correct synonymical description of the lizards, serpents, frogs, and toads, of France;

2. A general and particular history of all the salamanders. Every different species is *figured* with great precision, and the whole is printed and finished with elegance and correctness.

"Histoire Naturelle de la Rose," &c.—The Natural History of the Rose, in which its different species, culture, virtues, and properties, are described; to this is added, *The Basket of Roses*, or a choice Collection of whatever the Ancients and Moderns have written on that Subject. By GUILLEMEAU, jun. 1 vol. 12mo. Paris.

In this publication a fresh mark of homage is paid to the Rose, one of the most brilliant productions of our modern flower gardens. While distinguishing the various species, the author, on the faith of Lemery and Dorbeffan, includes the *rose with blue flowers*, in opposition to the opinions of the most famous botanists, more especially of Allioni, in his *Flora of Piedmont*, and Scopoli, a native of the very district in which this rare production has been said to have originated. Another, and a still more ridiculous assertion, is the *regeneration* of a rose, like that of the fabled phoenix of old, from its own ashes!

In the more amusing portion of the work, entitled "*The Basket of Roses*," Guillemeau has collected a number of passages in honour of this flower from Anacreon, Ariosto, Catullus, &c. &c.

"*Reflexions sur les Etablissements de Bienfaisance, &c.*"—*Reflexions on Charitable Institutions*, containing Observations on the Means of perfecting the Administration of public Benevolence. By the Citizen GERARD DE MELEY, formerly a lawyer. A duodecimo pamphlet. Paris.

This little pamphlet forms a species of code for the purpose of regulating public beneficence. Every thing is treated of in a methodical manner, and it is peculiarly calculated for such as are concerned or employed in the administration and distribution of charity.

"*De l'Esprit des Choses, ou Coup-d'œil Philosophique sur la Nature, &c.*"—Of the Spirit of Things, or a Philosophical Survey of the Nature of Things, and the Object of their Existence; a work in which man is considered as the solution of all enigmas; 2 vols. 8vo. Paris.

The author of this work assumes the name of "the Unknown Philosopher," and adopts the following motto in his title-page:

"*Quia mens hominis rerum universalitatis speculum est.*"

The same person has also published the following books, viz. "*De l'Erreur & de la Vérité*"—Of Truth and Error. "*Le Tableau Naturel*"—The Natural Picture. "*L'Homme de Desir*"—The Man of Desire. And "*Le Crocodile*"—The Crocodile: all of which, like the present, are dedicated to the discussion of metaphysical subjects.

"*Annuaire de l'Instruction Publique*,"
MONTHLY MAG.

&c.—*Almanack of Public Instruction*, for the ninth Year of the New French Æra, and the year 1801 of the Christian Æra. Paris.

The author of this almanack undertakes to present a yearly account of the state of public education, not only in Paris and the provinces, but in Germany and foreign parts. He also gives an account of all the public institutions in the capital of the Republic.

"*Sur la Liberté de l'Imprimerie, &c.*"—On the Liberty of the Press, and of Commerce; by the Citizen CAMUS. Paris.

This little pamphlet, consisting of no more than twenty pages, contains a complete refutation of the memoir of Citizen CAILLEAU, entitled "*Moyen sûr & infalible de rendre l'Imprimerie à son ancienne Splendeur*." He had proposed in that memorial to limit the number of master printers to fifty! each of which was to pay down ten thousand franks! (about 450*l.* sterling). To adopt such a plan as this, says Citizen Camus, would be to destroy all confidence in government, and aggravate the misfortunes of many citizens who would thus be deprived of the hope and the means of remedying their misfortunes.

"*Nouveau Synonymes Français*," &c.—*New French Synonymes*, by the Abbé ROUBAUD, a new edition, drawn up in alphabetical order, and carefully corrected and augmented, 4 vols. 8vo. Paris and Hamburgh.

On the publication of the first edition, the Abbé Roubaud was crowned by, and obtained the prize of utility from, the French Academy, in 1786. Notwithstanding this flattering mark of distinction, he laboured to polish this work until the day of his death, which occurred some time since.

"*Amusemens Physiques & Moraux, &c.*"—Physical and Moral Amusements; or, Adventures in Private Life; 2 vols. 12mo. Halle, in Saxony.

These "*Physical and Moral Amusements*," are no other than the gallantries of an abbé, who appears discontented with a profession to which he is a disgrace.

"*Plan General, en quatre feuilles, &c.*"—A General Plan, on four sheets, forming a single chart of the battles and engagements that have been fought in Italy during the campaign of 1799, beginning from the 26th of March of the
said

said year, between the coalesced armies and those of the French Republic; to which are added, the battles that preceded the blockade of the city of Genoa.

This plan includes all that portion of Italy between the gulph of Venice and the city of Turin on one side, and from the neighbourhood of Sargano to that of Genoa on the other.

DRAMA.

"Les Mœurs du Jour, ou l'Ecole des Jeunes Femmes, &c."—The Manners of a Day, or the School for Young Women, a comedy in five acts, in verse, by COLIN d'HARLEVILLE.

To write an indifferent comedy is still more difficult than to compose an indifferent romance; a good one, therefore, must possess no small share of merit. The "Manners of a Day" not only deserves, but has already obtained great applause. The style is pure and elegant, the versification correct, the incidents are interesting, and in short worthy of the author of "L'Optimiste, et le vieux Célibataire."

The following is an account of the plot. Madame Derval, the wife of a military officer, detained a prisoner with the enemy, leaves the country seat of her brother on purpose to pay a visit to one of her uncles who had become suddenly rich, and whose house was the rendezvous of all the fashionable people in town. The daily sight of the frivolity, the dissipation, and the bad morals that prevailed every where around her, soon began to weaken those notions of honour and virtue with which she had been impressed during her infancy. After a short residence there, she is on the very point of being seduced by d'Hericourt, a gay dissipated young man, who hopes to catch her in the snares which he had spread for her innocence.

Happily for Madame Derval, there were others more attentive to her honour than herself. Madame Euler, a young widow, who lived by the exercise of those talents which had embellished her better days, gives her much good advice, which makes but little impression. Fortunately, however, at this period, Formond, her brother, arrives, and exhibits a fixed determination to carry Madame Derval back to the country. She is at first greatly affected by his discourse and his attachment, but she soon discovers a decided aversion to the idea of

interring herself, as she terms it, once more in the country, "Paris being the most suitable to her age and her inclinations." Having said this, she retires to dress for the *Bagatelle*, where she is to meet her lover, and in the evening loses a sum of money, which she finds herself unable to pay, but which he readily advances, with the hope of being able to bend her to his purpose, in consequence of the gratitude likely to result from so generous and disinterested an action.

The catastrophe now approaches, and there is every appearance that the virtue of the heroine is about to give way, when her brother, hearing of her late distress, discharges the debt incurred at the gaming-table, and her husband entering at this critical moment, the repentant wife, convinced of her errors, renounces Paris and all its allurements, and retires with her family to enjoy the pleasures arising from the innocence of a country life.

The character of Madame Euler is exceedingly interesting; but the frank and open conduct of Fermond, who is a kind of French country squire, is something entirely new on the theatre of Paris.

This piece, to use the language of the stage, was *got up* in a splendid manner; and being performed by first-rate actors, notwithstanding its morality, was greatly applauded.

"Pinto, Comedie historique, &c."—Pinto, an historical Comedy, in five acts.

This comedy, the production of Mercier, so well known in the republic of letters, was performed at the Théâtre de la République, on the 1st of Germinal (March 22, 1800), without, however, experiencing that success which the name and celebrity of the author gave room to expect. The subject is borrowed from the revolution of Portugal that changed the dynasty of its sovereigns, and if treated by the pen of a Shakespeare, or a Schiller, would undoubtedly have produced a grand effect.

Vasconcelles, the Spanish secretary, governed Portugal in the name of the vice-queen with an intolerable degree of oppression. His enactments at length became so cruel, that the dominion of Spain appeared odious, and the spirit of revolt occupied every head and heart in the kingdom. At this critical juncture, Pinto, the secretary of the duke of Braganza, conceives the daring project of placing his

his patron on the throne, and asserting the independence of his country: but the court of Madrid having heard of the plot, the Admiral Don Lopez receives orders to seize the duke, and convey him to Spain.

Pinto, however, contrives to have the admiral himself arrested, in the place of Braganza, who, assembling the conspirators at midnight, overcomes the partisans of the vice-queen, seizes on the citadel, and obtains possession of Lisbon.

POETRY.

"Stratonice et son Peintre, &c." Stratonice and her Painter; Phryne before the Areopagus; Pradon at the Comedy, or the Hissles; and Bonaparte in Italy. Paris.

This little collection of tales, &c. in verse, is written by M. DE GUERLE, who has exhibited more talent than delicacy. The praises of Bonaparte are, however, sung by a muse that seems to have risen with the subject, while treating of a victorious general who had, at that period, subdued all Italy, either by the arts of the negociator, or the arms of a conqueror. It ought to be remarked once more, that several of the verses will not stand the test of rigid criticism, on account of their deficiency in the essential article of modesty.

"Les Fleurs de Parnasse, &c." The Flowers of Parnassus, containing a Variety of Poems, Odes, Tales, &c.

This is a collection of fugitive pieces, which have already appeared in France, such as "Remède d'Amour;" "L'Origine des Oiseaux;" "Le Temple de Pareffe;" "Les Amours de Leandre et Hierô," &c.

"L'Homme des Champs, &c." The Man of Nature, or the French Georgics, by JACQUES DELILLE, 1 vol. in 8mo. with plates. Also in 12mo. 8vo. and 4to. Basse and Hamburgh. A new edition.

This interesting work, the production of the celebrated Abbé Delille, after having been impatiently expected during two years, hath at length made its appearance; and a second edition is already called for, in a volume of four different sizes.

"These new Georgics," says the author in his preface, "are totally dissimilar to the other French poems that have hitherto appeared under the same or similar titles, more particularly the "Seasons" of the Cardinal de Bernis,

the term being here employed in a more extensive degree than usual.

"This poem is divided into four cantos, which although all connected with the enjoyments of the country, have each a particular object in view. In the first, it is the sage, who possessing a more refined sensibility, and a more skilful eye than the vulgar, contemplates the rich decorations of the sylvan scenes, and multiplies his enjoyments, by multiplying his sensations; who knowing how to render himself happy in his country residence, labours also to spread happiness around him—happiness the more delightful, as it is the more general. The example of beneficence is presented by Nature herself, which appears to exhibit an eternal succession of benevolence. In his sublime endeavours, he associates all the constituted authorities of the neighbouring village, and by means of this concurrence of humanity, ensures the happiness and the virtue of infancy and old age.

"The second canto paints the useful pleasures of the cultivator. But this is not the ordinary farmer, who reaps the productions of nature, obeys the impulse of obsolete rules, and follows the ancient practices of his forefathers. No; it is the enlightened agriculturist, who is not content with turning the benefits of heaven to his own advantage; it is one who triumphs over obstacles, renders home and foreign productions more perfect, improves the various breeds of animals, forces the rocks to give way to the vine, the torrents to manufacture silk and render metals malleable. He knows how to create, or to correct the soil, dig canals for the purposes of agriculture and commerce, fertilize the most arid spots by means of the stream, and either repress or take advantage of the inundations of rivers. In short, such a person appears in the country, sometimes like a deity who scatters his blessings, and sometimes like a fairy, prodigal of enchantments.

"The third canto is consecrated to the philosopher, who, surrounded by the prodigies of nature, endeavours to become acquainted with them, and thus takes a greater interest in every thing that he observes in the course of his walks, enjoys more charms in his dwelling, and more benefit from his leisure. Such a man forms to himself a cabinet of natural history, adorned, not with foreign rarities, but with those that surround him, and which being produced in his native soil,

foil, becomes, on this very account, still more interesting. The subject of this canto is the most fruitful of any; never was a more vast or novel career opened to poetry.

"In short, the fourth canto instructs the rural poet to celebrate in verses worthy of his subject the *phenomena* and the riches of nature. While teaching the art of painting the beauties of the country, the author himself has endeavoured to seize the most majestic and affecting of her features."

The poem is preceded by a preface, whence we have extracted the above quotation. It also contains an eulogium on rural poetry; a defence of "*Les Jardins*" against the criticisms of an anonymous author; a notice of a new edition of that poem augmented; and the disavowal of several fugitive pieces published in different journals with the name of the author prefixed. This volume has more than one hundred pages of notes, in which will be found a variety of select passages from Latin, English, and French poems, analogous to the subject of the present.

'NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

"*Les Mères Rivales, ou la Calomnie, &c.*" The Rival Mothers, or the Calumny, by Madame de Genlis.

This is a new publication from the prolific pen of a lady of whom the French critics have remarked, with more ingenuity, we trust, than truth, "that she has produced many *volumes*, without ever having published a single *work*."

The story of the present romance is founded on the following incidents: A young married woman having repaired to Paris in search of her husband, who had made too long a stay there, owing to a variety of untoward circumstances, is obliged to return without seeing him. On the evening previously to her departure, she discovers a beautiful little infant in her bedchamber, with a note affixed to the basket in which it was contained, recommending the child to her care and attention. The artless innocence of the babe overcomes all her scruples, and she, at length, resolves to adopt it. This circumstance having become public, the heroine is accused of being the mother; whereas, in truth, it was her husband's. The husband himself, on his return to his family, actually gives in to this notion, and becomes very melancholy on the occasion. On the unravelling of the plot,

however, the real mother appears, discovers herself, and thus exempts the amiable lady who had adopted the foundling from all suspicion and reproach. The following motto chosen by Madame de Genlis, and inserted in the title page, is from our Dryden, and must be allowed to be apposite:

"Virtue and patience have at length unravell'd
The knots which fortune ty'd."

"*Angelique et Saint Eugene, &c.*" Angelica and St. Eugene, or the Daughter exchanged.

The story of this, like that of the former romance, turns entirely on a foundling. A peasant having exchanged his own child with one of the Count de St. Eugene's, she is educated in that nobleman's family, and brought up with all the splendor and attention becoming the birth and fortune of her supposed parents. At length, however, the peasant repents, and discovers the whole mystery; notwithstanding which, the heroine, as usual, is rendered happy by means of an union with the man of her choice.

"*Les Amants de Corinthe, &c.*" The Lovers of Corinth, an Episode imitated from the Greek, by CHARLES PERTUISIER, 2 vols. 8vo.

This is a novel of the ancient kind; at least, the customs, manners, &c. are supposed to have been such as existed in ancient Greece. The scene is supposed to be at the foot of Mount Erymanthus, one of the most celebrated in all Arcadia. An old man, named Amyntas, leaves his rural labours, and abandons his family on purpose to go in search of a happiness which he might have found at home. He soon finds a great many others still more unhappy than himself; and of these, Megares, Theacius, and Stephales, have rendered themselves miserable, from the most whimsical reasons it is possible to conceive.

"*Mon Oncle Thomas, &c.*" My Uncle Thomas, by PIGAULT LEBRUN, 4 vols. 12mo. Paris.

"My Uncle Thomas" is an original in his way, for his life is replete with so many and such extraordinary incidents, that few men can be fairly supposed to have experienced similar vicissitudes. Born in the street called *la rue Fromenteau*, in Paris, his mother was well known in that neighbourhood on account of her *memory*, which however excellent it might be, did not enable her to recollect the name of his father. His early years were

were attended with all the disagreeable incidents that might be expected from such an origin. Having escaped from his miserable lodgings, he became successively page to a foreign ambassador, and drummer in an Irish regiment employed in the expedition which the Chevalier de St. George, better known by the name of the Pretender, projected against Great Britain at the instigation of the old government of France.

Having been, at length, taken prisoner, he saves himself in the most extraordinary manner imaginable, and we find him soon after at Dunkirk, where he fits out a privateer, takes several rich prizes belonging to this country; and having acquired considerable wealth, repairs to Paris, in order to spend his money, under the assumed name of M. de la Thomasfiere, into which he had converted his own, by way of concealing the obscurity of his origin.

Having soon ruined himself by extravagance and bad company, he becomes a capuchin friar on purpose to avoid the scaffold. A convent, however, could not confine him within proper bounds; but on his committing a few peccadilloes, his brethren consigned him to a dungeon. There he remained during twenty years, and would have remained for life, had not the revolution intervened. Being delivered in consequence of this memorable event, instead of attempting to lead a virtuous and honourable life, he becomes a *massacreur* (murderer) under the government of the ever infamous Robespierre, and is of course rewarded and protected by the modern Nero.

The despot being on his side, he returns once more to Dunkirk, and fits out a privateer, on board of which he displays equal skill and valour. Having retired to a desert island with his booty, he declares himself *independent*, and constitutes a republican government in his new colony, the fundamental law of which states, that he shall always be *master*. The constitution imposed by "my uncle Thomas" contains many satirical animadversions on all the constitutions proposed to and adopted by the French nation, being a parody of the principal articles. At length, however, the ravages of the members of the new commonwealth attract the notice of the English and Spaniards, who fit out an expedition against the freebooters, and the chief being killed in an engagement, his associates submit to the victors.

The appearance of this work at Paris augurs favourably, at least, in respect to the renovated liberty of the press.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

"Cours d'Etudes Encyclopédiques, &c." A Course of Encyclopedic Studies, drawn up on a new Plan, containing, 1st. the history of the origin and progress of the sciences, belles-lettres, fine arts, and those called mechanical; 2d. the analysis of their principles; and 3d. a detailed account of the above objects, according to the best authors, and most recent authorities; six large volumes in 8vo. with an engraved frontispiece, and an atlas of sixty-four plates; second edition, revised, corrected, and augmented, with an analysis of the various subjects, &c. By FRANÇOIS PAGES, Paris.

It is the intention of the author to present the nation in general, and youth in particular, with a vast outline of human knowledge and attainment, in a clear, perspicuous, and methodical manner. The first edition was soon exhausted, and a second having been loudly called for, F. Pages has now endeavoured to gratify the wishes of the public, and has taken this opportunity to correct the errors that must of course have been committed during the composition and impression of a work so extensive in its nature.

"Encyclopédie de la Jeunesse, &c." An Encyclopedia for Youth of both Sexes, or a new Abridgment of the Elements of the Sciences and the Arts, extracted from the best Authors. By Madame H. T. 2 vols. 8vo. adorned with two geographical charts, coloured.

This work is arranged in a methodical manner, and the author has assigned a considerable portion of it to grammar, arithmetic, chronology, mythology, geography, and whatever else is requisite for the establishing the basis of a good education.

"Nouvelle Grammaire Française pour les Ecoles, &c." A new French Grammar for the Use of Schools. By S. DEBONALE, formerly advocate to the Parliament; second edition, Hamburgh.

M. Debonale, after entering into a variety of details relative to the pronunciation, reviews all the letters of the alphabet, one by one, in the same manner as De Wailly.

"Botanique des Enfants, &c." Botany for Children, or the Natural History of the

the vegetable Kingdom. Parts I. and II. in one volume, 8vo. Baudoin, Paris.

This work contains, 1. the elementary letters of J. J. Rousseau on botany; 2. a supplementary introduction to the study of this science; 3. a description of more than four thousand European plants, distributed after the manner of Linnæus, in classes, orders, sections, genera, species, and varieties. To which is added, a table, in Latin and French, of the *genera*: the natural families, and the trivial names, are also given in French, with a complete vocabulary of all the technical terms.

"Code de Morale, pour servir à l'Instruction de la Jeunesse, &c." A Code of Morals, for the instruction of Youth, 1 vol. 12mo. Paris.

This little work is drawn up in the form of a dictionary, and is equally calculated to cultivate the memory and mend the heart.

"Elemens, ou Principes Physico-chimiques, &c." Elements, or Physico-chemical Principles, for the use of the central Schools. By MATHURIN JACQUES BRISSON, 1 vol. 8vo. Paris.

The venerable Brisson has devoted many years to the study of the sciences. While he resided with the illustrious Reaumur, during the last eight years of his life, he took advantage of the superb cabinet of the celebrated author of "*Mémoires sur les Insectes*," and attached himself to the study of natural history. After attaining considerable eminence by his observations on birds and quadrupeds, he applied himself first to the study of chemistry, and then to the practice of experimental philosophy.

The work now before us contains a concentrated analysis of Brisson's acquisitions in chemistry, as well as in natural philosophy. He begins by laying down general principles, after which appears the history of the æriform fluids, and this affords him an opportunity of expounding and exhibiting the component parts of the atmosphere. The element of water is examined in its different states, of ice, liquor, and vapour; and the simple bodies, or those not hitherto decomposed, such as caloric, azote, hydrogen, carbon, sulphur, phosphorus, and the metals, are classed and animadverted upon in succession.

Lithology comprehends the history of different kinds of earths or stones, which are only an aggregation of the former. Chalk, magnesia, barytes, alum, the sili-

ceous or vitrifiable earth, saline and non-saline stones and earths, then pass in review; after this, we come to those brilliant siliceous compositions denominated gems, or precious stones, dedicated to the purposes of luxury, but which in the eyes of the philosophic naturalist are nothing better than so many pebbles. Under this head, we learn, that there is a sure and certain mode of distinguishing the oriental from the occidental jewels, by the greater hardness, durability, and refrangibility of the former. The volcanic productions close the series.

The metals are next arranged in order, and it might have been better, perhaps, if the learned author had neglected the popular divisions into imperfect and demi-metals; expressions, the faultiness of which hath been demonstrated by modern chemistry.

After treating at considerable length on the former subject, we come to the alkalies, and their combinations with acids: fire, that universal agent, is the subject of particular examination; its nature, its mode of action, and its effects on bodies, terminate Brisson's very useful work. The plates are calculated to exhibit the greater part of those chemical operations, which it would be difficult to comprehend by means of a simple description.

In this work, the reader is not taught to expect either new discoveries, or even new ideas, it being merely the intention of the author to concentrate physico-chemical knowledge in such a manner as to prove useful to students.

"Vocabulaire Orthographique," &c.—Orthographical Vocabulary, according to the Order of the Sounds; or, a Methodical Description of all the Sounds appertaining to the French Language. By C. F. J. FONTAINE, Professor of the French Language, 1 vol. 8vo.

This vocabulary contains the solution of all the difficulties that occur in respect to the different signs which paint the same sound, together with the employment of the consonants, whether simple, double, mute, or sonorous, accompanied with precise rules and alphabetical tables.

"Nouveau Système de Lecture," &c.—A new System of Reading, applicable to all Languages. By J. B. MAUDRU, Professor in the Normal School of the Department of the Seine, and Member of the Academical Society of Sciences at Paris: a classical work, adopted by the Government. Paris:

This

This work is intended for the instructor as well as the scholars. In the report of Garat to the Council of Public Instruction we are told, "that it is the production of a philosophical mind," and "that it abounds with new, profound, and practical ideas."

"Cours d'Arithmetique, &c."—A Course of Arithmetic, for the Use of the central and commercial Schools. By THEVENEAU, 1 vol. 8vo. Paris.

Professor Theveneau is already known to the public, by a celebrated work on the Elements of Mathematics. The author begins by a series of preliminary definitions, suitable to the capacity of pupils, and endeavours throughout the whole treatise to attain the necessary requisites of clearness and simplicity.

"Petite Bibliothèque des Enfans, &c."—A little Library for Children. By P. BLANCHARD, 2d edition, corrected and augmented, 2 vols. 18mo.

This collection of Tales and Stories for Children possesses the great advantage of being replete with such sentiments and inferences alone as are favourable to morality.

"Connoissances de la Mythologie, &c."—An Introduction to the Knowledge of Mythology, by question and answer. 1 vol. 12mo.

This work is in the form of a dialogue, being in express imitation of Father Pomey's "Pantheon Mythique."

"Le Manuel des Enfans, &c."—A Manual for Children; a work containing the principles of morals, grammar, history, geography, and arithmetic. By J. E. J. F. BOINVILLIERS. 2d edition augmented, 1 vol. 12mo.

This little treatise is compiled in an alphabetical order, so as to resemble an Encyclopedia.

"Premiers Elemens de la Langue Française, &c."—The first Elements of the French Language, with an Alphabetical Table, to facilitate the Purity of Pronunciation. By Citizen CAMINADE, 1 vol. 8vo. Paris.

This grammar is the production of an ingenious man, who has consulted the best French authors.

"Exposition des Principes, &c."—An Exposition of the General Principles of the French Language, for the Use of French and Foreigners. By the Citizen C. YVES. Paris. 12mo.

This grammar is valuable on account of its clearness, its brevity, and its excellent method. It also contains some new ideas on the subject of grammar; but it is better calculated for natives than foreigners, the rules and examples being too short, and too few for the latter class of readers.

"Tableaux analytiques & raisonnés de la Grammaire Française, &c."—Analytical and argumentative Tables of the French Grammar. By FELIX GALLES DE CHATEAUNEUF, 1 vol. 4to. Geneva.

The author proposes in this work to reduce the principles of grammar into analytical tables. These tables are distributed into four columns, for the divisions, subdivisions, definitions, and examples, by means of which the theory may be easily attained. This work has been submitted to, and already obtained the suffrage of three celebrated professors.

MORE RELIQUES OF ROWLEY.

RUMOURS have long been circulated, that the new edition of *Chatterton* is to contain many hitherto unpublished Poems; but, as yet, no specimen has been laid before the public. We are happy in being permitted to insert the following Dramatic fragment: although we have many doubts, because we have no proofs, of its genuineness. Our readers will, however, derive pleasure from the perusal, and will probably agree with us, in thinking the ballad in the first act to be the most tedious, and the battle in the second act, to be the most brilliant part of the poem. That the Correspondent who transmitted it will continue his transcript we earnestly solicit, and request he will accompany the continuation with a glossary, and with a circumstantial history of its discovery.

WORTIGERNE, A PLAYE

Hengist. Mie brodherre seemeth you thisse Brydyan kinge
Not a vilde trecherre to wythhalde the londe
Wyche whyle hisse Pykishe foenwesen menacynge
Hisse promyse made the meede of oure bystonde?

Itte

Itte reweth me to have yrearde a honde
 To save hisse cowarde liegemen fro mishappe.
 Falle theie hynceforthe byfore the steellie bronde
 Ov the bolde Pykkes: I joye gyf theie awhappe
 Ne long mie vengeaunce sleepes in dulle unactions lappe.

Horfa. Inne trothe 'twere betterre gyf ylong the coste
 Oure speedie shyppes yette croisedde merrilie;
 Daunger and toyle hadde lesse forworne our hoste
 And richerre bootie inne the sacke shuld lie.
 Aletubbes and corne and hammes yhedped hie
 Ere thisse hadde storde our winter-hame, I weene,
 And Romaine gaudes devysedde daintilie
 Ygladde oure wyves and daughterres wyth their sheene,
 The modherres honest pryde our darynge hadde bewreene.

These too had pleasaunce of tenerre ymet
 Oure lustie younglynges on thun wittynge shore.
 Hynse the coie mayde is fledde on warie fet.
 Where the grimme nighbourhode of warre doth lowre,
 The modherre pyghtes her in the hylsterde bowre,
 Ne stondes she to the warryerres wishe confeste
 Who claspes her hastie inne the daungerous howre
 Fyndes in withstonden love a twyfolde zeste
 Of rosier hewe the cheeke of wermes throbbe the breste.

Hengist. From Wortigerne hisse unryghte I ne brooke.
 Watte saie ye, shuln we falle uponne these men
 Nowe theie ygalde with fyghte doen lowlie lookes,
 For leech and frere bie tornes do wend their ken,
 And kneede their fetherie beddes lyche nestlynge hen,
 As gyf an achynge lymbe misseemde the grounde?

Horfa. This well are worthe itte; but the foen are ten
 To one ayenst usse.

Hengist. Dearer evrie wounde
 Whan is ywon the daie yatte in oure syde is founde.
 Whie shuld we feare ov Brydyan honde the stroke?
 Hath not oure doughtienesse yquellde their dredde?
 Their bull-oxe neckes catooke the Romaine yoke,
 Whye from oure wildernesse the Latyans fledde,
 Bie mighte of Inglyshe arme ydystauncedde.
 Their sleekie skinnies abhorre the scarrie wem,
 Inne milk-warme baths theie wane their lustiehedde,
 Wyth swotic oile their sheenie lockes theye kem,
 And shave and faste lyche pcestes, ne will we shrinke fro them.

Itte merrryeth me to seen em mumblynge prieres
 And makynge crosses asse thie trippe to warre,
 As tho the Seinktes shuld rivetten their geeres.

Horfa. And therfor bie oure laddes their scorned arre.

Hengist. Inne fighte their feare their countenaunce to marre
 And skaunte the visage fro the burledde fiede.
 Their maydes I trowe do lothe to kisse a scarre,
 And wille ne scoure a bloode-droppe fro the shielde,
 Yatte wyth syche daintie wreste the glenrie steelle their

Itte moveth alle mie glee to werke the wo
 Ov these trymme trecherres for their lesynge base.
 Calle forthe oure soldyerres.

Horfa. Hengist haste ne so
 Blin thou thie boilynge bloodde a lyttel space
 The levyn-bronde ov wraethe inne battayle brace

Butte erst the cloude of forecaste be outspredde
Yif winsomeness the raven-bannier grace
Shuln we obteyne the londe we covetedde
Or itte obteyning halde ?

Hengist.

Theroffe I have ne dredde.

Horfa.

Yif Wortigerne hissylfe eoure prisionerre ware,
Or bie the barbed honde of warre ysleyne,
To the gemote nill everyche Brydyan fare,
And nimblie chese a Pendragon ageyne
The slackynge happe of Brydayne to softeyne ?
Will ne the connyng nygromaunserre knowe
For his lief newew the voide trone obteyne
And will ne Arthur's boldnesse, yatte lyche lowe
Ov brennyng cornfeelde towres, ayen enspryte the foe ?

Hengist.

Ne with theire kynge a craven folke maie doffe
The base bemeanure and the grovelynge thoughte.

Horfa.

No neede theire feare of herte be shaken offe
Yatte myckle scathe to usse shuld be ywroughte.
Onne the farre shore oure shyppes do lien dytroughte :
Them do theie brenne forfendynge hylfe or flyghte :
Ne foode to quell oure hunger is ybroughte,
And whyle we stragglen forthe to robbe anyghte,
One two and alle shul sinke, ysleyne in unmatched fyghte.

Hengist.

Him yatte isse mightiemoeste withynne the reaume
The Brydyans for pendragon wone to chese :
And preestes doen daube his hayre with halie baume,
And a redde crosse with swarynge he doth sese.
Atte the gemote meseemeth not unese
These quakyng comyns with oure swardes adawe
Miesylfe thie brodherre for theire cheefe to chese.

Horfa.

Never onlesse thou don the Crystyan lawe.

Hengist.

Wele wele be mine the goddes yatte gin us lond to bawe.

Horfa.

Fro thilka thoughte Woden forfende me aie.
I halde mie fatherre's goddes whyle lyfe remaine.
Botte yif thou recke not ov thie natale faie,
Wherefor not wedden to the kynge Rowaine,
Whome with deste speeche he woneth entretaine ?
Odhers nor he han willde the londe denie :
Saddeyne it shul be ours, yif he be faine
To put awaye the queene, and sikerlie
Whan by Rowene he sittes, his eyne blink ragerie.

Ungladlie he beholdes the greeynge mighte
Ov princelie Arthurre, whome he gins to fere
Into his proper stede to seen ypighte.
Our hylfe maie sheelde his hedde fro syke unwere :
His hylfe to usse wyn syker footynge here.
And whan he dies, do thou conteke the trone
With Arthurre's sylfe, he isse thie sole compere :
By then more English in this londe shul wone.

Hengist.

Horfa thie rede is gode : thie conseil shul be done.

Hie thie to bidde the kynge forsake his tente,
And come to me ; botte calle mie daughterre now :
I must make plaine to her mie newe intende. [*Horfa goeth.*]
Botte what yif Wortigerne awaie shuld gowe
Steigning mie profferde chylde—then shul he knowe
Yatte Hengists wrathe the doughtiest mought appalle—
Lyke woodes on fyre yatte seethe with smouldryng glowe,

Lyke floodes down-goshynge from a rockie walle,
So shul itte ragen forthe and crosse him in itts falle.

(Rowene cometh.) Welecome Rowene thie fatherres dearest pryde.
Let mie fonde arme ensyrke thie comelie shape.
Thie barke ov lyfe on oundes of pleasaunce glyde;
The rockes ov row myschaunce maie itte escape.

Rowene. Thankes to mie fadherre's love.

Hengist. Itte were a jape
Yif thie blew eyne ov sommer-loste ywove,
Yatte hayre ytwist like tendrils ov the grape,
Rode for wyche knobbes ov eglantine firove,
Shuld gladde a fadherres herte ne stirre a husbonds love.
Vale ne thie lookes for druerie to the grounde,
Myne is a swote and not a soure beheste;
Soone shult thou be in wedlockes wrethe ybunde,
And claspe a leman to thie kindlynge breste.

Rowene. Syker mie fadherre redeth but in jesse;
Ne londsman hast thou here of adel stemme.

Hengist. Ov thee, mie chylde, unworthie ware the beste,
The Brydyan trone I shul beholde thee clemme,
And syrke thie lockes of golde with golden diademme,

Rowene. Is Cluthalyne the queene ne mo on lyve?

Hengist. She isse; botte maie she not the king forlesse.

Rowene. The statelie beldame from her trone to dryve
And banne asarre mescemeth pitileffe.

Hengist. Watte booteth usse her joie, or wretchednesse?

Rowene. O fare not forth to knit this bond ov fryghte:
Botte heede the biddynge ov mie keene distresse.

Hengist. Mie purpose maie not change; so halde thee dyghte.

Rowene. Wonder appalles mie synse and grieve englomes mie spryghte.
Thie onelie daughterre do not hardlie teare
From her forefatherres goddes, and natal hame,
Fro kynne, and freends, and all yatte she haldes deare,
Ymeng this folk of foen a freinde to rame,
Her lond, her sylfe, ner miseries, their game.
Mie herte shul breake. Lyke hem I can ne doo,
Yette alle oure honest wyfe theie losse to shame,
And alle oure havyoure floute.

Hengist. We scorne hem too:
By Manne, the boldest herte hath better righte to hoo.

Rowene. Wherefor the shylder ov thine arme forgo?
Whom have I lief in Brydaine? Who shul heare
Wythe softend sowlie the stowning of mie wo:
Who wype with gentle honde mie fallynge teare?
I can ne speke theire tong; but I mosse beare
Inne stillest sorrowe alle mie loade ov aile,
The raiment ov content withouten weare,
And to the lonelie nyghte in secrete waile,
Lyche ghoste bie haggas forbannde asarre from human traile.

Hengist. Mie chylde, take comforte.

Rowene. Fadherre, haste forgote
How moche didst love me once when I was smalle—
Thie brawnie boures forlettyng wepones wote
To halde mie quakyng lymbes in tender thralle,

To dandle me on hie and plaie withalle—
Somtime upon dhie kneen thou wuldst me pyghte
Crie boh ! from undernethe dhie aventalle,
Or inne the horsetayle yatte dhie helmet dyghte,
Shackle mie lyttle hondes, and mocke mie ydel flyghte.

Then wuldst thou fondle me with connynge games
And to mie lisped prattle wende dhine eare,
Teche me to speke grete names, not Brydyan names,
Syche names I wyshe mie husbond for to weare.

Hengist. Kisse me, thou movest me, mie hertis deare.

Rowene. Nilt misse Rowene ? Sythen mie modherre dyde
Saie when do I the duteous care forbear ?
Thie wantes and wyshes have I not espyde,
And on dhie wandrynge footsteppe wayted farre and wyde ?

Han not mie hondes dhie dailie meale ydighte,
And on dhie restyng-stede outspredde the strowe,
And made dhine armure sheenie for the fighte,
Kerchefde the swette ov battayle offe dhie browe,
Sownded with wholesome wort the paineful blowe,
Ysuckde the ragged woundes ov cruelle warre,
And sayde the rimes yatte stoppe the bloodde to flowe ?

Hengist. Maiden, thou hast.

Rowene. Then sende me not asarre
Fro countrie, freendes, and thee : Thie harde intente o barre.

Hengist. I shal not leave dhe botte henceafter wone
In Brydyan londe dhie goodnesse to repaye.

Rowene. Emptie meseeme the gaudes yatte decke a trone.
Seeke me the man whose deedes the skald shul saye
To aftertymes, not he yatte prantes awaye
Inne state unearnde and praisefesse oucherie.

Hengist. Mie troth is plyght : I yet most saie dhe naye.
These seemlie teares of maiden modestie
O blinne awhile Rowene. Ye men of song be nie.

A Skald singeth. Art thou yfled fro Dethmolds wood
Youth ov the traylynge speare—
I quak'de the while I thoughte you bold
Wanhope awaytes your feare.

Theye dar'de ne face the feelde ov fyghte
Botte foughte the hylsterde pathe
Han ye theire craven wayes ylearn'de
And they youre nobyl wrathe ?

Thilke weren the bitterre wordes yspoke
Reen Withelms speede to staye.
Wyth faultrynge lyppe the faire Elgive
The bitterre wordes did saye.

Wan as the moone her wo-whyte cheke
Her bosome bet full hye,
Lyche the wood-vilet bryghte with dewe
Her teareful dark-blewe eye.

Sooth am I come, ousfighthde the boye,
Fro Dethmolds wood of wo.
We far'de to seeke the tolked boare,
We fonde the lurkyng fo.

Haste thou yherde the battayles dinne,
 The brayinge wepones jarre,
 The huntynge hornes yatte bellowe nowe
 To drowne the shreekes of warre ?

Yherde the gray-wyngde arrowes hisse,
 The arcublasters twange,
 The shrylle javelyne whos whirrynge speede
 Strykes deepe the lethal fange ?

The dying ffeed yatte strugglynge stownes
 The trampelde warryerres yelle :
 So haste thou herde the shriekes of ache
 Which rang mie trueloves knelle.

An houre ygone the ayre was styll,
 And fyghte was loude ne mo :
 An houre ygone he shuld have come
 To quelle mie foulis wo.

Ah mote I hope he yette dothe lyve
 Bie guiltie honde unslayne
 Eene yif in eastland far awaye
 He dragges the bondmans chayne.

Ov some thinne panzers scalie maile
 Ile robbe the carraine feelde,
 A fetherie helme shul hyde mie face,
 A speare mie honde shul weelde,

In evrie castel-stede Ile seeke,
 Through evrie dongeon wynde,
 Ne prison-doore shul halde me backe
 Tille I mie Renwal fynde.

Renwal ? he isse mie brodherre, mayde,
 We foughte as seemes the brave.
 Adowne his never flinchynge fyde
 Ranne manie a roddie wave.

Botte hundreds hight cen him to flee
 He lyeth uponne the more.
 Ne coud I further beare his steppe
 Hyffe woundes have bledde so fore.

Hyther I came to asken hylfe
 And carrie to yon banke.
 The mayden gave a hastie kisse,
 She could not speke a thanke—

And flewe to where her Renwal lay
 To shutte hisse bleeding wound.
 She fond him pale, hisse ghastlie eyne
 Were faste lyke one aswound.

Renwal ! wyth peercynge screme she calde :
 She calde botte calde in vayne.
 Then on hisse lyfelesse corse she sonke :
 She sonke, nor rose ayayne.

Hengist. Youre lovesycke ditties synge hem not to mee ;
 The striplynges and the weomen conne thilke geare.
 A finewie warrefong, or a laye of glee,
 Not teare-trappes doe beseeme the warryerres eare.

(Rowene

(Rowene goeth
with the Skalds.) Now hynce. The king of Brydaine draweth neare;
For herke ycorven slughornes fille the skie
With rolynge fownes of greetynge. Moche I feare
I have been rashe. The conseils of the flie
Theiresylves aleyne han wytte to speeden deyntilie.

Wortigerne. The message thou didst sende misseemes thee, chief,
To Brydaine's king les haughtie wyse ware dewe.
Botte thatte dhie yeelded hylfe doth make dheer lief
To mie moste thankefulle herte, I schulde eschewe
To heede dhie calle.

Hengist. So torne thee backe, enmewe
Dhie fulleynnesse ayeyne: botte erste beware—

Wortigerne. This is beyonde mie patience.

Hengist. He maye chewe
The cudde ov scorne, who loathes the swerde to bare:
Ne heaves the icie sea, tho unweeres brasste in are.

Wortigerne. Am I foe—

Hengist. Peace awchyle: for thisse I sente
Yatte thou and alle dhie recreant folke shuld knowe
We will han londe. Oure time for you yspent
Oure bloodde yatte, you to spare, in fyghte didde flowe
We are not hither come—awaie to throwe.
Is toyle a feaste; is warre a merrie-make;
Yatte we shuld guerdonlesse oure stryngthe bestowe,
And ov the londe we savde ne hyde partake?
Thou haste ysworne to yive—yeve then for Goddis sake.

Wortigerne. Itte was not on a relique yatte I sware.

Hengist. Is thisse youre Chrystyan saie, youre halie trouthe?
Liefer the levyn shuld mine eyeballes sare,
And smattrynge thoner crosse me sonder routhe,
Than I be bolde to sware the worde unfouthe.

Wortigerne. Miesylfe to yeelde thee gron am not unfaine:
The nobyles and the folke with thretes unsmouthe
Itte to withhalde unyerne do me constraine.
Saye wilt thou golde in lieu so shult thou mo obtaine.

Hengist. The boone thou safelie never shult withholde.
Forsothe too long we lacke a steadie hame
We will han londe, or dethe—dethe dearelie folde.
Yet heare: I will forgo mie righteous grame,
Nor fro thie dome withdrawne one furlong clame,
Yif thou the queene forsende, and wedde mie chylde.
Let Arthur saie thee nay: we shul betame
His froward spryte; thie wanynghe mighte uphylde,
And wacheful fyrke dhie trone, as drakes ycharmed gylde.

Wortigerne. Thou dost recalle toforne mie joyinge eyne
The halle of pleasaunce yatte mie hope hadde bylt;
Botte vainelye didde I weene yatte Cluthalyne
Longed with halie teene assoile the gylt
On humane weed bie the firste man yspylt.

Hengist. Foole maie she not be walsomelie ysperrde?

Wortigerne. Erelong her covent-walles shuld seeme engylt
Vyth lemes of hevenlie lyghte; the ailles be herrde
Toowne with aungel-harpes, with strayinge seynktes be cherrde.

Yet

Yet huge wuld be the waiments ov her grieve
 Yif to the queene syke propose I didde bare—
 The housbond ov her youthe she haldeth lief.
 Meseemes she doth begaze with meltyng stare
 Her weddyng-bedde, hynceforthe anodhers share.
 Her florie hayre bedreint in teares she rends,
 To alle the folke she loudelie telles her gare,
 Vengeaunce she cries—unthankful me she shends—
 Unethe watte thou arcedst : mie hope so themryng ends.

Hengist. Yif thou forslegge mie doughterre ; and despize
 The sykennesse mie hylfe shul lend thie trone ;
 Within an houre dhie hoste shul be mie prize.
 Mie foldyerres pant for conteke everychone.
 Lyche leaves bie bityng blastes of winter strone,
 Your carcasses shul scatter alle the hethe,
 Fowles gnawe youre fleshe, and unweeres bleche youre bone,
 Few levyn-brondes constrayne hwole forestes smethe,
 Tho few, enowe we be to winne the oaken wrethe.

Wortigerne. Faire Peece, go hyde thee inne the ocyane ownde,
 Here mayst thou kem ne mo thie glytteraund hayre,
 Ne trayle on flowerie walkes thie golden gownde.—
 His burled heafid Warre uplystes in ayre,
 His lemie bronde doth thro the welkin glayre,
 Lyche midnight lowe yatte cresses the northerne cloude,
 The feldde grees barrayne where his steppes fare,
 Behynde his sheelde gaunt Hunger yelleth loude,
 And blew-y-speckled Pestie his gaberdyne dothe shroude.

Mie clemmed herte moste weepe in teares ov bloode.—
 Is there no waie ?—But thou shalt be contente :
 Warre thou shalt have : dhie pryde shul be wythstoode,
 And the redde curteyne ov dhie boastyng rente.—

*Rowene cometh in, and unto Hengist present-
 He she sayeth.* Ah wher for was this aungel temblaunt sente
 To stint the greyinge angerre ov mie briste ?
 The frowninge ov mie browe she hath unbent.
 Mie uncle bade me bring h m dhie behest
 Yffe for the joies ov slyse dhie liegemen shul be dreste.

Hengist. Eche in his heave yron garbe be dyghte.
 Let the dred slughornes braie ; and on the hylle
 The skaldes arowe to swelle the song of tyghte.

Wortigerne. No : fro those lippes shul fare no sowne of velle.
 Saye yatte mie wyshe to dhie fadherres wyll
 Are linkt with flowerie twisl. So dhou be fayne
 All joyes in one mie brimmed soule fulfyll.
 Let her to Merlyn and her kyndred playne—
 Their mighte I scorne : for dhe alle evyl I darrayne.

ENDE OV THE FIRST DEEDE.

Horfa. THE breath of shending Cluthaline, I weene,
 Ayen this kynge of ofyer hath ybent.
 He biddes thee do dhie wyrste.

Hengist. Then Scathe ad Teene
 With giaunt-stalke shul thro his londe be sent

Ne brond to lyghte dheir waie save townes ybrent.
Eche shape ov harowe shul alldailie gree ;
Morthur, his smeethyng bondes in gore bedrent,
Upon the breste it foukes the babe shul flee,
And with ittes modherres milk her bloodde shul stayne the lee.

Where is the herawde ? Let the wretch be hente :
On his blake heavid sone mie forgie breme
Shul vente its wroth. With bytyng scorges rente
Hys harowde fleshe ; his countenance mayheme ;
The manne yatte dares mine aunger to upleme
Moste inne the swoughyng of its lowe forbrenne.
Long shul he ov his gybynges not have queme.
Vengeance I lacke—for mie poore dear Rowenne
Yscorde, betraide, forsa'en. This enes be brave mie menne,

This enes, ye English goddes, Locke down with roath.

Horfa. On alle, but ne on one we'lle wreke our wrong.

Hengist. This ov dhie warie confel comes. In sooth
Nowe I am a cruelle fadherre ; now her tong
Maie justlie playne. Her blataunt flyghtes do trong,
Lyche ravens on the lychename, round mie hedde.
I heare, I joigne dheire lethale outhees strong.
Who thosse doth use her. I will do him dedde.

When falles the bloodie showre the cloude ov staine is fledde.

Horfa. I haste to telle the herawde yatte thie spryghte
Ne aunswere save dhie naked aulace daynes.

Hengist. No. Call him hider. Didde he hope to fryghte
The sowe of Hengist with his thretfull straynes ?
This bosseful cherle the braggard Arthur traynes,
I weene.

Horfa. Ov Arthurs knyghtes he weares the liverie :
One eve tis sayde theie mingled ov their vaynes
The smeethyng rode, and swarynge amitie
And brodsterhoode eterne, the grizelie bowle didde drie.

Save hem, ther wone in Brydaines vastie londe
Ne men ov prowesse.

Hengist. Calle the boldarde here :

*Horfa goeth,
and the He-
rawde cometh
in and saith*
To marke his semlikeene I shul be fonde,
Yatte dares to brawle defiance inne mine eare.
Renewe the message thou art hyghte to beare.
Watte sayes the king ?

No londe shul be dhie ryghte,
Name watte ov golde thou wyllte he shul not feare
To drayne his folk dhie succoure to requyghte :
And this yif thou forslegge, he calles dheer to the fyghte.

Hengist. Unbashefull trecher, not a ffound ygone
Wythe edher mynde he parted fro mie tente.

Herawde. E'en then maichaunce withyn his spryghte did wone
The sylfesame thoughte wych cautoussie he pente,
Fearyng his royale persone shuld be hente
And pyght in duraunce bie his foemen heere.

Hengist. Weenes he mie sowghle, lyke hissie, in falshe dede drente
So deepe yatte I mote feeze a guesse and feere ?

Herawde. Whilome to me dhie wrathe coud threte the lyke unweere :

Yette who yatte hopes the garbe ov prayse to dyghte
On hylfelesse herawde dares his agrame wreke,
Or fynde his vantage ov thunwepend wyghte,
Yatte for the rede of publyke trouthe to speke
My sheedyng nought his foemens bowre doth seke.

Hengist. Hille halie foreworde plvghted with a sware
Dhie kyng of lesings guiltilie doth breke.

Herawde. Didde Brydaine therefor troste him widh her gare
Yatte he shuld wylle her bane? He hadde ne ryghte to sware.

Hengist. Her bane? and have we not ywroughte her hele
To-smasht the forged fetterres ov her foen:
And nill we rothe ayen the dark-blewe stele
To sperse the hovyng meinie of her woen,
And to the Pikkes ayen oure stryngthe oppone?

Herawde. Yatte theie or ye do cantle out our sheeres
And overcrawe the reaume mesemeth one.

Hengist. Didde he mie doughterre wedde—these thornie breeres
Shuld gree with bloomie twiste and foemen torne to feeres.

Herawde. Dyvowrce oure Chrystyane lawes doen ewbrice calle.

Hengist. Yette are youre Chrystyane kynges full ofte yseene
From wedlockes chayne theirsylves to disenthralle,
Nathlesse theire vaunted faye and pyous weene.

Herawde. Hem had ittes halie stole botte half ywreene.

Hengist. Thilke superhalie rede I maye not heare:
The honeyde tyngue, depeynkted semlikeene
Walhalles fers goddes shul scornefollie besmeare,
And gird theire sonnes with myghte syke faitours to forteare.

Herawde. Dhie vayne imagynde goddes we do not heede.
Oure countries gare isle aye the gare ov ryghte.
And he yatte on ye winges ov stormes doth speede
His heavid heled with excessse ov lyghte
From his hie trone shul warde us with his myghte.

Hengist. The chaullenge I admytte: so shul we lerne
Wyche godde ov twaine is most the god ov fyghte.
Sone stie we downe the dale.

Herawde. Ile meete thee yerne
Athwarte the slaughter-feelde mie pathe was never derne.

Hengist. Plyghte we in hornes ov ale the sware to meete.
Yif dhou be freendlie to the lethale fraie
Thro wooddes of dedde I'le hewe miesylfe a streete
To come at dhe.

Herawde. Bryng forthe thine ale, I praie.
Most willinglie I plyghte mie knyghtrlie saie
To seeke dhe in the squeezedde rankes from farre.

Hengist. Rowene we nede to quaffe.

Herawde. Botte put awaie
Dhie hate ov sowghle; ne nede the hond of warre
Trew freendsheps bonde to knytte shuld aie brave men debarre.

*(Rowene bring- Watte heavenlie beautie doth ytroned sytte
eth beere.)* On her faire browe and aungel-semlikeene:
Rode druerie wyth her wimple decketh ytte,
Not to forhele botte swoter to bewreene.

(Hengist taketh
the beere mean-
while, and fill-
eth the boone.)

Ah wherefor han mie eyne this wonder scene !
Dhie chaungefulle mynde hynceforthe I shul foryeve,
O Wortigerne. Coud she be myne, I weene
Mie dayes were sponne ov golde. Botte he wuld leve
To justlie rule a reaume wythe manie a wyshe moſte ſtreve.

(They drynke.)

Hengist, farewell. A hondshake ere we twinne.
Yond do we for a herſher meetynge louke,
Botte ſonder wrathe. Yif Brydaines gare do winne
Mie belaccoyle shul Hengist also brooke.

Hengist.

Who art thou ? for dhie wordis ſtraungelie tooke
Mie aungere priſonere, and do turne mie ſowle,
Lyche connynges rimes wythinne a charmed booke,
Wherwythe a ſeer the unweeres dothe controwlle.
Arthurre.

(Herawode
throweth back
his eventalle.)

I am content mie laborynge breſte unſwolle.

Dhie prowefſe I eſteyme. Yif I am ſleyne
Before the welked ſunne from heven dothe ſtie,
And theie I leade do not theire ſhippes atteyne,
Wilt thou beholde this maiden pitouſſie,
Fro lawleſſe loſte and honde ov ragerie
Forſend her weepynges charmes ?

Arthurre.

Yatte do I ſware.

Hengist goeth forth
with Arthurre,
and cometh back
anon.
Rowene.

Thou haſt mie thonk ov herte : now thider hie.
The mightie wayne of happe dothe upwarde fare,
Erthe grones, the folkes demvere, and goblynes ſayle in are.

Yif Brydaine winnes I shul be wyrſe than woode.—
Ile drowne mieſylſe and quaile the are I drewe.—
Meſeemes to ſele the celenes ov the ſlood :
The water-neekes in theire tyghte armes enmewe,
Shroude myne yſtrongled corſe ynne lentyldewe,
And baye mie derheſong with a grieſlie yelle.
The moone shul ſpredde his ſheene ov paleſt hewe
Uponne the billowes ov mie watrie celle,
And byttoures boomynge loude, and otterres blete mie knelle.

One halſynge mo mie deareſt father yeelde,
Perchaunce the laſte yatte we shul aie conſtraine.—
No neede was there to bydde yon knyghte to ſheelde
Dhie doughterres chaſtenes ; for I am not fayne
To lyve a ſtounde, yif dhyne be not the gayne
Ov this dayes battayle. Ah ! how coudeſt thou weene
I hadde ſo poore a ſowghle aſſe to remayne
A lyving ſlave, wher wyth the morrowe's ſheene
I ſhuld have donde a crowne and wanderde forth a queene :

Thou doſt not wyſhe itte.

Hengist.

Maiden blin dhie teare.

Anon tornes backe to dhyne yſaden cheeke
The flyttinge rode ybannde and quent ov feare.
Wyth newes of vyſtorye I shul dhe ſeek.
For wele I trowe the Ingliſh shul conteeke
This mightie daye ayenſt their meinie ſoen,
Wych pennes hem evermo inne ſhappes low creeke,
Or on the hylle ov powre doth hem entrone,
And bootie, londes, and hame, beſtowe on every chone.

(Horſa cometh
inne.)

Horfa, the die is caste : tyde lyfe tyde dethe
We fyghte the Brydyanes.

Horfa. Yatte shuld come to passe
I well did wote, when inne the mees benethe
I sawe hem stillie trong to heare the masse.

Hengist. We'lle halde a masse ov wepens on the grasse.

Horfa. I have made fyttē our menne. Thee they awayte.
Be notte the laste.

Hengist. As theie the hylle forlasse
Hyte hem downtomble craggēs ov myghtye weyte;
So shul the scythed waynes unethe our folke abayte.

Horfa. See see a streame ov Brydyanes fylles the vale,
And pourses inne sparklynge surquedrie ylong.

Hengist. Wyth strakes ov swardes wele reckon up theire tale.
Go calle the skaldes to braye the battayle song.
Mayde, here remayne thou wyth the halie trong,
Whyles we do tende benethe the busie fyghte.
Melongs to dyve the sea of wounds ymong.

*(The Skaldes
stande besyde
Hengist, whyle
certayne troopes
passen bye.)* Unperegalle to daie shul be oure myghte.
Calle here mie merrie frendes, I moste inhaunce their spryghte.

Sythence oure natale Saxen iles we lacke,
And covetous ov renome Brydayne haunte
Fro peylle payne and fyghte we torne not backe
Ethe do we scorne for battayle onesie paunte.
We hadde achevde ov spacyous shyres the graunte,
And weende to reere the comelie hames ov reste :
These trechers now theire plyghted gyfte recaunte
Watte theie bie unryghte from oure graspe do wreste
Wynne we ayen bye force and twyfolde be posseste.

Youre toyles youre travayles I have ever borne :
Mie wrothe and mie unyeeldyngē bosome share.
Backe to oure londsmenne shamefollie to torne
Wythoute the meede for wyche we forthe didde fare—
Certes the tyngue ov scorne shuld us bismare,
And modhers deep-beshamde dheire sons foryete.—
Assē onn a clevis brymme ye fyghte your gare
Flee and a falle down smattryng rockes doth threte
Wynne and the lond aboute shul crouche benethe your feete.

I marke the lowe ov daryng lyfte youre breste,
And ghasse Dismaie to youer playne doth wende.
The gaudie trappynges ov the foemen's veste
Are well to plonder evyle to defende.
Lo where theyre sheenie rankes doen shyverynge trende—
There lette us repe the harvest ov the swardē,
There to the bathe ov bloodde the trechours sende.
Ov goshyngē gore the well-hedes be unspēde
And thro the scared skyen the wepens thoner herde.

Lyche harmlesse lemes yatte blizze atte harvest-tyde
And ore the sheenie welkin flickerynge straie;
Syk idlie shul the foemens anlase glyde
Bye nervelesse Brydyan hondes ytaughte to plaie.
Lyche dynne ov mountayne-streame oure glayves shul braie;
Dartes evyl-wyngde amyddē theire rankes shul fare,
Meinie as raynedroppes inne a stormie daie;
Lyche the brode sunne yatte welkes in mildewde are,
Oure sheeldes shul boden dethe, ydyghte in bloodie glare.

Now

Now styce we walsome to the playne benethe,
 Lyche strage of hayle fro swartie thoner cloude.
 Falle theye lyche forestleues and fallying blethe,
 And dethes merke nyghte their dimmed eyne beshroude.
 Byforne the wickergate theire fowghles shul croude ;
 Their paineful passage shiverye blastes constrayne :
 Delyghted clembe the are oure spryghties proude,
 Wher Wodens sheenie halles hem entretayne.
 Onn soldyerres.

*Soldyerres pass-
 en on, and Hen-
 gift with hem.
 Rowene kneel-
 ynge.*

Leade us onn to wyne or falle we're fayne.

Bende from Walhalle, ye goddes ov warrie flowre,
 And throwe your sheeldes byforne mie fadherres breste.
 Speede his swyfte javelynes with youre added powre,
 Wyth dauntynge hie becrowne his noddynge creste.

*Eke, the chiefte
 Skald.*

Woden, for us this daye ov perylle wreste,
 Leeeste dhie firste altars on this shore ybilt
 Bie the vylde fete ov Chrystyanes be downpreste.
 Their partyng lives bethridde the gorie hilt.
 Inne smethynge puddles swymme oure foemens bloodde yspilt.

*The Skaldes
 synge.*

Whan the thonercloude unrolles
 Sone ytte decketh hydes ov londe,
 Dethe withynne the hollowe strolles
 Levynbrondes emblaze hys honde.

So the hoste ov warre doth spredde—
 See ytte trongs the gleemyng meede—
 Tewkes inne the rankes doth tredde
 Whets his launce and blowes his glede.

Sone the wolfe shul fynde his foode
 Lo he lyckes his hungerd jawes,
 Sone the raven hoppes in bloode
 Ore the lychename sone he cawes.

Rowene. Watte dreriment shul syrke theire meetyng shooke.
 Wher is myne eme ? Him do I see ne mo—

Skald. Stoopyng to shoulder onn yatte heaveie rocke—
 Lo smeethynge-swyfte ytte downe the hylle doth go
 Rolles and ycrossen hath a Brydyan fo.

Rowene. Wye doth mie herte wyth soddeyne pitie yerne
 For hys poore single happe and mylte alle so
 Whan I the falle ov hunderdes shul discerne
 Wyth weeker dole ? See ther who glemeth inne the ferne
 Ydyghte in plumie casque and amelde sheelde,
 Arthurre ?

Skald. The sylve, our foemens bosteful queme :
 Lyche the pavone ymeng the fowles afeelde
 He pranks inne gorgeous pageauntrie sopreme.

Rowene. And wher is Wortigerne ?

Skald. His wayne doth beme
 Ore the yscythedde charrettes embossite yond.
 Hys mylkewhyte steedes doen champe the bytte for breme
 Shake theire proude neckes yernynge to be unbond
 And snoffe the comynge warre and pawe the brayinge grond.

Rowene. The snowie federres, targes layde with golde,
 And brassie trappynge yatte cur foen bedyghte,

Or

Doen sparkle inne the daie so maniefolde,
 Lyche owndes ov roughlie lakes bie moonie nyghte,
 Or welkin whan wyth lemes ov wintrie lyghte
 The starres ywrapped never lose their sheene
 Botte thro their lowie gytes do flame mo bryghte,
 Lesse pranke mo sowghle the Inglysh do bewrene.

Skald. Echone as slowe he strydes his wepens doth beseene,
 And dernlie bie hys hylsterde blade dothe sware
 To weelde ytte braglie, lette hym lyve or dye.
 Darke ynne theire yren mailles theie grymlie fare,
 Lyche a blacke stormecloude failynge thro the skye,
 Ymeng whos shadowie mountaynes Deuses lye,
 Who mo and mo yttes swarthie skyrtes unfurle
 Dyngynge the see benethe in mokie dye,
 Wyth swellynge rore the yren billowes curle,
 And flappe their thonderynge wynges and fierie levyns hurle.

Rowene. Fondlie mie sowghle uponne the glome doth loure
 Ov helmes with footie horsehayre man'de so fyne :
 And yif perchaunce the shiftynge harlboltes poure
 Their tyde ov bryghtnesse on the dazed eyne
 Swole shodders thro mie pantyng bosom flyen :
 Lyche fythe theie seeme yatte in the sholes do plae
 And now and then their sylver bellies shyne
 Optorned sudden to the sunnie raye.
 Ah me how nere theie come !

Skald. Brethren your slughornes swaye,

*The Skaldes
 sing.*

Woden, kynge ov sloughterre, heare,
 Stie adowne dhie yren trone,
 Staynerre ov the roddie speare,
 Nowe ymeng thie offsprynge wone.

Woden, rore dhie loudest yelle,
 Lyfte dhie sheelde yatte glomes the daie ;
 Rownde yttes brymme the Daungeres dwelle,
 Nethe yttes hollowe ynnnes Dyfmaie.

With dhie hondes the fetterres braste
 Yatte the houndes ov helle do holde :
 Hydder, hydder, hyghte hem haste
 Sone dher foode shul strowe the wolde.

Herke theire dynnyng cave, theie quyghte
 And the barke ov harowe baie !
 Joygne the outhees, sonnes ov fyghte,
 Wylde and wyde the warre-whoope braie.

Rowene. Ah me, O save ! Ghafte feare doth lappe mie hedde.

Skald. Syke-whan the twylyghte ov the goddes is nie
 Shul be the grone ov kynde yshryghte for dredde.

Rowene. The hylle doth rocke ; pale mistes beswymme mine eie ;
 Mie swevende synse forgoeth ; I thynke to die.

Skald. Syke ever bee oure rore ov onfet, mayde.

Rowene. And all at once yhorlen boltes didde flie
 And forthe dydde braste meynthe skie-uplemying blayde
 And with farre-dynnyng strakes han mie poore goste yquayde.

*The Skaldes
 sing.*

Wyth a woofe ov twartyng dartes
 Battayle palles the sythand are ;
 Erthe ytromplede backward startes
 Goblynes thro the shadowe glare.

Nethe

Nethe a rooffe ov rofhynge fperes,
Twene the walles of joygned sheeldes,
Tewkes fhape ov harowe peres,
Hic a torchie glede he weeldes.

His the maille yatte fheenes afarre,
His the bloodie ftompe yatte waves,
He yatte calles the maydes ov warre,
And thembollen burlic braves.

Syfterres fkyimme the fkyie pleyne,
Ore the tyde ov warfare lore,
Dyppe the nette yatte takes the fleyne,
Drente youre hondes in fmeethyng gore.

Ore the ftorme ov battayle broode,
Chesyng tenne ov Brydyan ftcm,
Chesyng one ov Inglyfh bloode,
Onelie fo we wyne ov them.

Rowene. Wher is mie fadherre ? I do miffe his fyghte.

Skald. Thro woodes ov foen his pathe ov dethe he hewes,
And to the hyllocke he doth wend aryghte,
Where he the champyones pryde prynce Arthurre vewes,
Ov Brydyanes defteft inne the warlyche thewes.

Rowene. They meete : their fwerdis ftrakes do kindle fyre—
The fallyng ov the brave mie bofom rewes—
The warre aboute doth hofhe hem to admyre.

Skald. Lych threfhers fwyfte theie fmyte ; sheeldes grone ; mailles rente ;
helmes fhyre.

The Skaldes
fyng.

Nowe the funne ov fyghte is ferfe
Cloudes ov arrowes mylte awaye
Sloughterre fro hys fcythedde herfe
Doth inne bloodde hys lymbes embaye.

Sheeldes ydintedde helmes yntwayne
To the fwayand falchones ryng.
Shyverde armure paes the playne :
Farre the ftcelie culpones fpryng.

Souke the draughte of nobyl woode.
Cutte and flafhe and hewe and hacke.
Shul the eyarne myffe hys foode,
Or her feefte the wolfyn lacke ?

Hys whos wearie fheeld ys ftoopyng
Twarte hys throte with yren dethe.
Hym whos wearie knee ys droopyng
Reve wyth fcorneful tredde ov brethe.

Skald. The fcythed waynes do trouble in the ferne
And on the playne on wheelles ov thoner flye.

Rowene. Wyth clemmyng dofte the fweltrynge feelde is derne.

Skald. They feere yatte Arthurre bie dhie fader dye,
And forth to waxe the hidous meifley hye.

Rowene. Attenes the Brydyanes twynne ; attenes theie powre
Amydde oure bandes ; and rattle mightilie.

Skald. O Lokke ! the Inglyfh torne—

Rowene. Ah fatale ftowre !

Skald. Attenes forwelkes the wrethe ov flow-yfoughten glowre.

Rowene.

Rowene. A fireme ov burled heavids twartes the fraie;
Ne myghte ov honde, but presse doth streve aleyne,
And Arthurre is yrolled far awaie.

Skald. Thie fader tornes: the Inglysh flie ameyne.

Rowene. Syker mie fadher dothe ne flie. O peyne!
So so I dydde not aske hym backe. Forlesse
Walhalle, ye goddes, and hylfe our craven treyne.
Herthe, O looke downe inne routhe on mie distresse
And rouze dhie Wodens woode to storme amydde the presse.

*The Skaldes
sing.*

Woden kyng ov sloughtere heare,
Stie adowne dhie sheenie trone,
Staynerre ov the roddie speare,
Heare dhie dolyng offspring mone.

Woden heede dhie childrens yelle,
Lyfte dhie sheelde yatte glomes the daye,
Rownde yttes brymme the Daungeres dwelle
Nethe yttes hollowe ynnys Dismaye.

Woden, ha! hys recers neye
Nornies leade his wayne abroad.
Hoarse the yren axles breye
Nethe the footsteppe ov the gode.

Woden thro the brennand are
Lash dhie steedes wyth snakie thong.
Levyn-breded manes theie flare
Starres their hoofs-tredde rolles ylong.

Dethe upclemes the carre behynd.
Feere and Harowe whyrle the wheyles,
Swyfter than the stormie wynd,
Swyfter than the thoner-keyles.

To the battayle-feeld he wendes,
Swartie unweeres streke his waie,
See the troubled welkin rendes,
See he myngles inne the fraie.

Skald. Oure flying band dhie fadherre onelie jynde
To leade hem backe to wynde this mightie daie;
Lemynghe dheire shame to teche hys nobyl mynde.
We yette shul gayne.

Rowene. Ayen ayen O saie
Yatte word ov joye! The teeres do fynde a waie
To overflowe fro mie delyghted herre.
For Hengist kynde her usage doth unsaie:
Elsewhere the world doth wane, and theye ov olde
Hadde prowre sowghles than are onlyve to daie—
Hys deedes beforne hys fadhers shul be tolde
And fro the lyche renome hys grandsones shul wythholde.

*The Skaldes
sing.*

Rerve the cuppes ov skulles ameyne,
Freer draughtes ov carnage spylle,
The bowles wyth bloodde of Brydyanes steyne,
Father Woden, drynke dhie fylle.

Walkvres ope dhie pallase-dore,
Sowghles ov strevers thider tronge.
Skaldes belowe their prayes yore;
Bragger, yond their prayse prolonge.

Brydyshe

Brydyshe wepens, fatherre, yeve
 Theye shul spangle dhie aboden :
 Eche shul hyde hem inn hys greve
 Woden, sheeldes of Brydyanes, Woden.

Lette the Chrystyane goddes avaunce
 Seylynge inne embattelde hostes,
 Seynktes maie couche the airie launce,
 Theires the feeble arme ov gostes.

Woden, snatche the charmed roode
 Woden, Chrystyane banneres, Woden.
 Father Woden, Chrystyane bloode,
 Woden, Chrystyane vyctymmes, Woden.

Lette theire aungelles hove in are
 Sweep the skyen with swerdes ov flame,
 Sone theie pale the ydel glare
 Sone theie shrynke atte Wodens name.

Woden, snatche the charmed roode
 Wooden, Chrystyane banneres, Woden.
 Father Woden, Chrystyane bloode
 Woden, Chrystyane vyctymmes, Woden.

Skald. See see the waynes do sterle on the stones,
 And meynie tomlen ferefullie adowne,
 The lyve fleshe rendeth fro the ryders bones,
 And lymbes to-torne doe quyverre on the growne,
 The squeezed helmes doe pynche the owners crowne,
 He grynne theie with knytted jawe,
 Hys yelle ov wo the hurle maie ne drowne.

Rowene fyt-
 teth drowne
 bydyng her
 face.

Ah hyde the ghaillie fyghte : ytte dothe adawe
 Mie freezyng fowghle : sharpe panges mie bleethynge bosom gnawe

Skald. The carre ov Wortigerne doth roshe ameyne
 Along the slope, and strevers fence ytte rounde :
 Horfa hath hent a rezer bie the reyne
 And in hys gutte ymade a myghtie wounde ;
 With bulkie throbbs the gore doth welle arounde
 Emporpelynge alle his mylkwhyte flank so fayre ;
 Lyche as the evenyng sonne on snowie grounde
 Dothe stayne the hylles aboute wyth roddie glayre,
 Or lemes ov northerne sheene yatte blushe the moonlyghte ayre.

Joye ! joye ! the wayne doth blinne : the strevers flee ;
 Thie fadher cometh ! Wortigerne is owre !
 Hys pycked band the bolder Saxens flee.
 New Brydyanes fro the nighbar battle powre
 To save theire kyng, and spare ther thretend glowre :
 One hand doth grype and tugge the kynglie wayne
 While thother never-raftyng strakes doth showre.

Rowene. I weene they sone shul wrench the trone in twayne.

Skald. We haile the blest forebode. Hurrah. The kyng is slayne.

The redcrosse flagges do bate their swannie wynges.
 The foemen twynne, and scamper as theye maye ;
 More than one runnard the kervde sheelde downflynges

Rowene. Arthur the lurger meynie leades awaye.

Skald.

Skald. Why haste yon Inglysh felawes fro the fraye?
Wyles Horfa hyghtes the remnaunt down the lethe
Asse yif he grudgde one Brydone not to slaye.

Rowene. Yatte hylle dothe steale our syghte.

Skald. The wood benethe
Shul lend these runawayes a welecome stede to brethe.

The Skaldes syng. Hush your song : tys foughte the syghte.
Thank the maydes yatte waylde the ded :
Greener torfe dhyne altares dyghte,
Herthé, wher dhie foemen bled.

An Inglish. The kyng drawes nigh.

Rowene. Who Wortigerne ? On lyve ?

Inglish. He isse the prifnere ov dhie fathers arme.
Not wyth lesse locke than bravure dydde we stryve.
So safe the Brydyanes wened their hoste from harme
Yatte sone as woxe the styrre ov battaile warme
Dheye sent queene Cluthalyne wyth wache and warde
Here inne the towne to hyde from warrie larme.

Another Inglish. Dhem thought harde neede ov men our absence garde ;
Prowe weren we albe few and han the dame ysperrde.

ENDE OV THE SYCONDE DEEDE.

N. B. We have in this Supplement been disappointed in the receipt from Spain and America of our usual accounts of the progress of Literature in those countries, but we have in consequence adopted some arrangements by which similar disappointments will be prevented in future, while the worth and importance of these articles will be considerably increased.

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* * * *The Binder is requested to place the Plate of A MODERN AND IMPROVED FARM-YARD at Page 405.*



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